

The BULLETIN

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION**

SCHOOL YEAR 1957-1958

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The reports of the Jury in the BULLETIN are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the Jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the Jury.

1958 LLOYD WARREN FELLOWSHIP - 45th PARIS PRIZE IN ARCHITECTURE

A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Author - John Wellborn Root, Chicago, Illinois

JURY OF AWARD - January 25, 1958

Lewis G. Adams
Gordon Bunshaft
Giorgio Cavaglieri
Julian Clarence Levi

Hugh Nanton Romney
Melvin H. Smith
Kenneth K. Stowell, Chairman

PARTICIPANTS - 80 Entries

Catholic University of America
Columbia University
Cornell University
Cranbrook Academy of Fine Arts
Georgia Institute of Technology
Iowa State College
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
North Carolina State College
Oklahoma State University
Pratt Institute

136 Applications

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
University of California
University of Illinois
University of Michigan
University of Notre Dame
University of Oklahoma
University of Pennsylvania
Unaffiliated:
California, Illinois
Ohio, New York

A W A R D S

1958 Lloyd Warren Fellowship,
45th Paris Prize in Architecture

EDWIN FREELAND HARRIS, Jr.
North Carolina State College

Alternate - 1958
Honorable Mention

Robert D. Litvan, University of Illinois
B. N. Lacy, Oklahoma State University

REPRODUCTIONS

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| #1 | E. F. Harris, Jr. North Carolina State College | (3 plates) |
| #2 | R. D. Litvan, University of Illinois | (3 plates) |
| #3 | B. N. Lacy, Oklahoma State University | (3 plates) |

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HUGH NANTON ROMNEY

The very title, "A National Cultural Center" is certainly a challenging and timely one for a nation searching for peace. The program, beautifully written by Mr. John W. Root, implied architecture of the highest order. A center where all the arts would be brought together as a unit, yet each a separate entity, on an ideal site near enough to the city connected with a major highway and dramatized by overlooking a bordering river. The program was very free leaving a great deal to the imagination and ingenuity of the designer.

The problem was an excellent test of the individual ability of potential architects in the country, to organize the various elements in a simple and direct manner using to the best advantage the embellishments of outdoor exhibits, water pageants, gardens and courts. Therefore it was with great anticipation that the jury assembled to view the drawings presented and to select the winner.

Perhaps a number of the jurors have very

good memories of the caliber of work presented a number of years ago and therefore felt that the present entries as a whole, except for about 10%, left much to be desired. In all fairness to the students it was pointed out that the time allotted for study had been reduced over the years. It was immediately apparent that only through a competition and comparison such as this, could a true evaluation be placed on student training across the nation. We wish that it were possible for students to see all the work submitted, good and bad alike; but as this is not quite possible we will have to generalize on the whole.

After the analysis of all the entries and the process of elimination only twelve of the eighty submitted could be chosen as qualified for further consideration and of these only three held for final selection for the award. Many lacked any sense of the organization of a group of buildings and were lost in arbitrary forms or unrelated shapes. From this it was evident that the students, left to their own devices, floundered completely. We wonder how far a dress designer would get if he completely ignored the form of the female figure! Immediate recognition of the Great Hall both in plan and elevation was felt essential because of its importance, volume, etc., yet with many it became lost. The site offered plenty of scope for the designer's imagination. Some attempted to treat the whole area as an island, however, it was felt that the disadvantages offset the advantages especially with underground parking.

The winning design by Edwin F. Harris, Jr. of North Carolina State College was the one outstandingly strong solution submitted. It took full advantage of the site both from the river and the highway. The inclusion of all the elements into a completely integrated structure gave the plan the impact, unity, and character that were highly commended. The handling of large crowds, the realistic solution of the parking problem from which

you could park your car and enter directly up to the Great Hall, along with the simple handling of each element was certainly indicative of an architect in the making. The photographs of the model study gave a good sense of related form and structure. The sculptural quality of the building was most interesting though not fully realized. The designer, concentrating on his building, failed to develop the potentials of the site for elements of landscaping as suggested in the program, leaving it rather stark. It was the unanimous decision of the jurors, with one abstention, that the author of this submission receive this, the most coveted award in architecture, the 45th Paris Prize, 1958 Lloyd Warren Fellowship.

The alternate winner, Robert D. Litvan of the University of Illinois is commended for his good handling of an asymmetrical parti and superb drafting. The site was well developed for the most part from the point of view of visual interest, exhibitions and outdoor features. The use of the ceremonial court as a main plaza serving both the Great Hall and the theaters was commended. The combining of the Auditorium and Theater in one building was interesting and fairly well studied. In detail the form of the theater and auditorium failed to consider sightlines and the sloping fly gallery (a "tour de force") minimized the use of the flies. The Great Hall however, lacked a sense of real structure as well as scale and proportion.

The submission awarded Honorable Mention by B. N. Lacy of Oklahoma State University, had a very well executed solution. The ceremonial court, Great Hall, Auditorium and outdoor theater were well composed as were the traffic and parking problems. However, the theater an important element, was not well handled and just casually tucked into a corner of the plan. Also it was felt, because of the intricacy of the plan, that too many details were developed before the basic concept of the group as a whole was established.

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A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

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A SHOPPING CENTER

SKETCH PROBLEM Societe des Architectes Diplomes	January 30, 1958	6
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A MUNICIPAL RECREATION PIER AND MARINA

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HISTORICAL LABOR MUSEUM FOR CIO-AFL

ELEMENTARY PROBLEM Hirons Alumni Prize	February 4, 1958	10
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A RECREATION PAVILION FOR THE AGED, IN A CITY PARK

REPRODUCTIONS

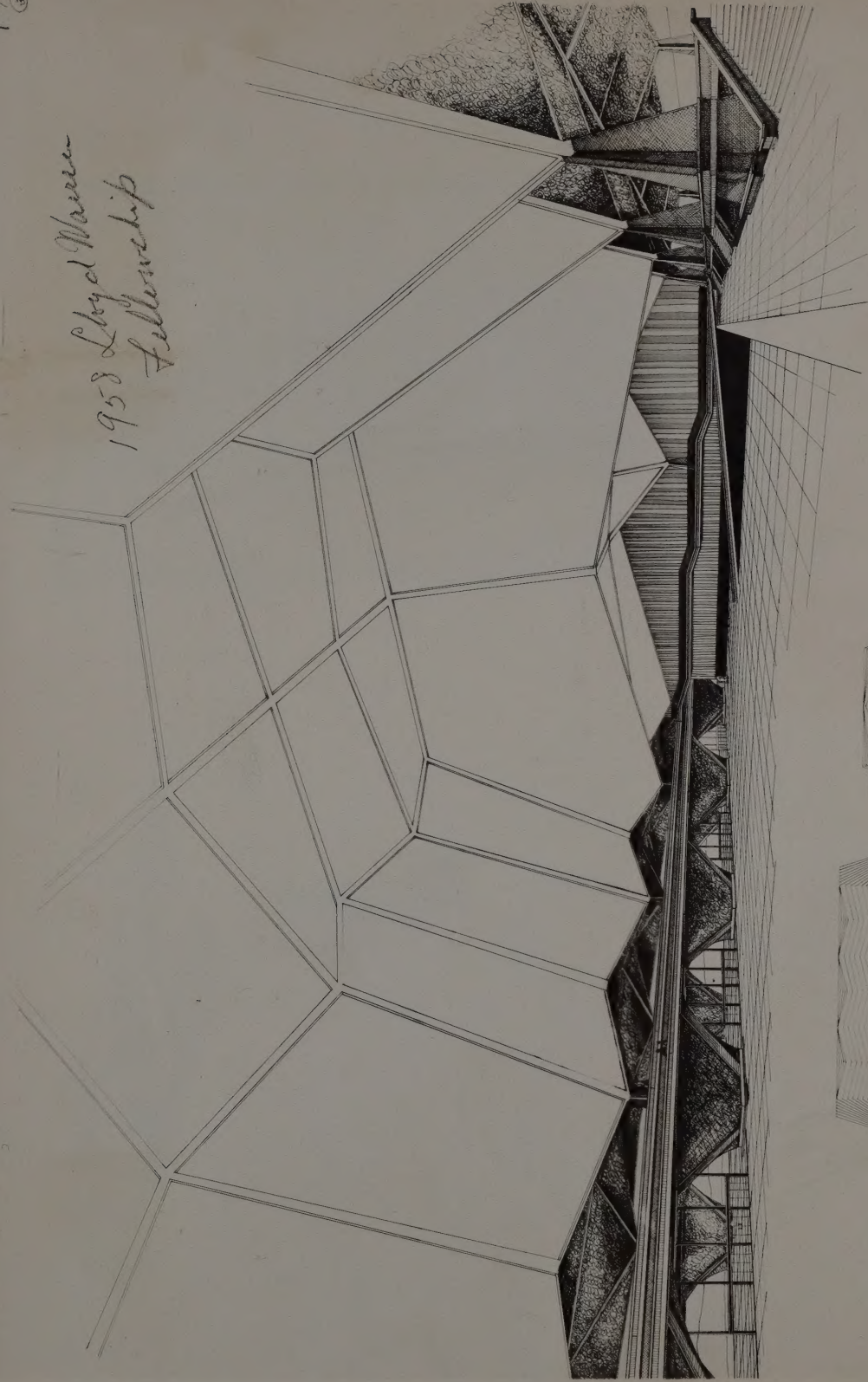
1958 Lloyd Warren Fellowship	# 1 - # 3	(9 plates)
Advanced Problem	# 4 - # 8	(14 plates)
Sketch Problem	# 9 - # 13	(5 plates)
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P16
②

1958 Lloyd Warren
Fullerwood



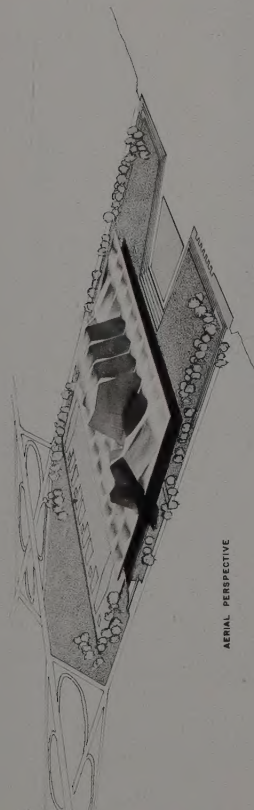
1957-58
1

BRUCE L. WOOD, JR.
DIRECTOR LLOYD WOOD & CLARK
AND ASSOCIATES
1000 PAVAN ROAD, FULLERWOOD
CALIFORNIA 94605

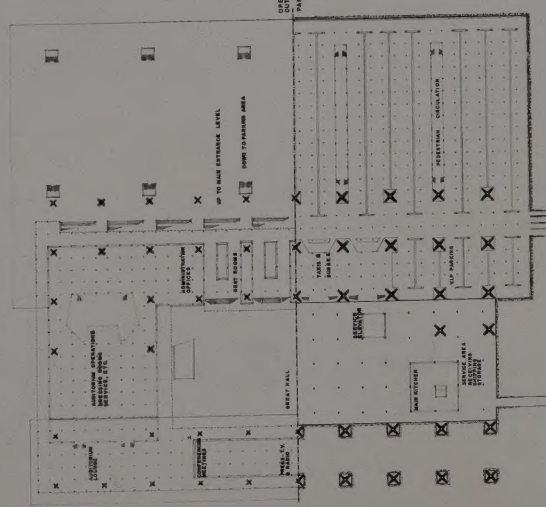


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

P165

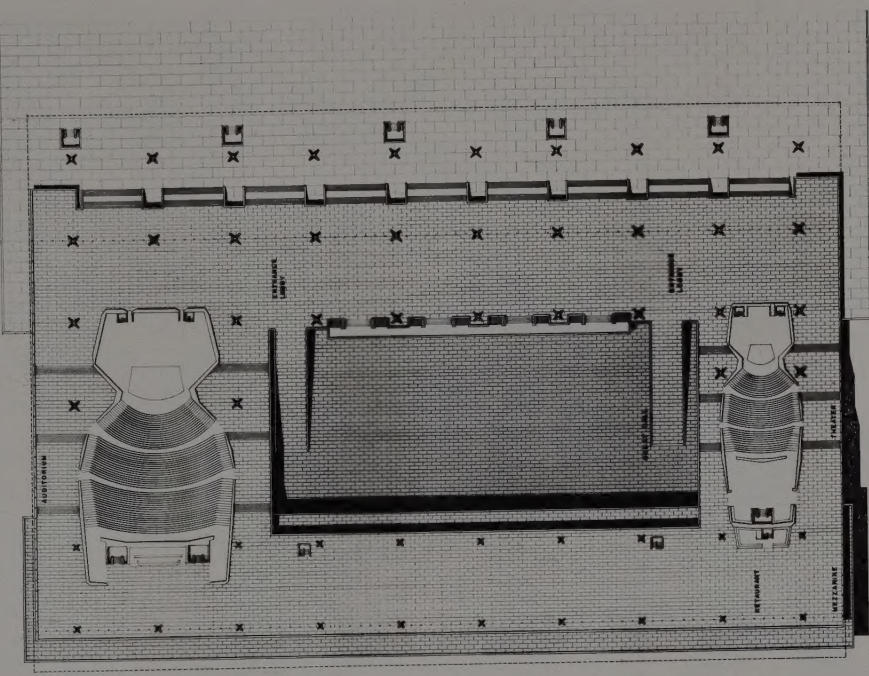


AERIAL PERSPECTIVE



AUDITORIUM LEVEL
OUTDOOR PLAZA
PARKING & SERVICE LEVELS

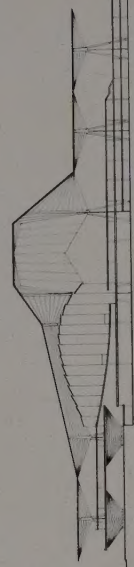
PLANS
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION THROUGH AUDITORIUM
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

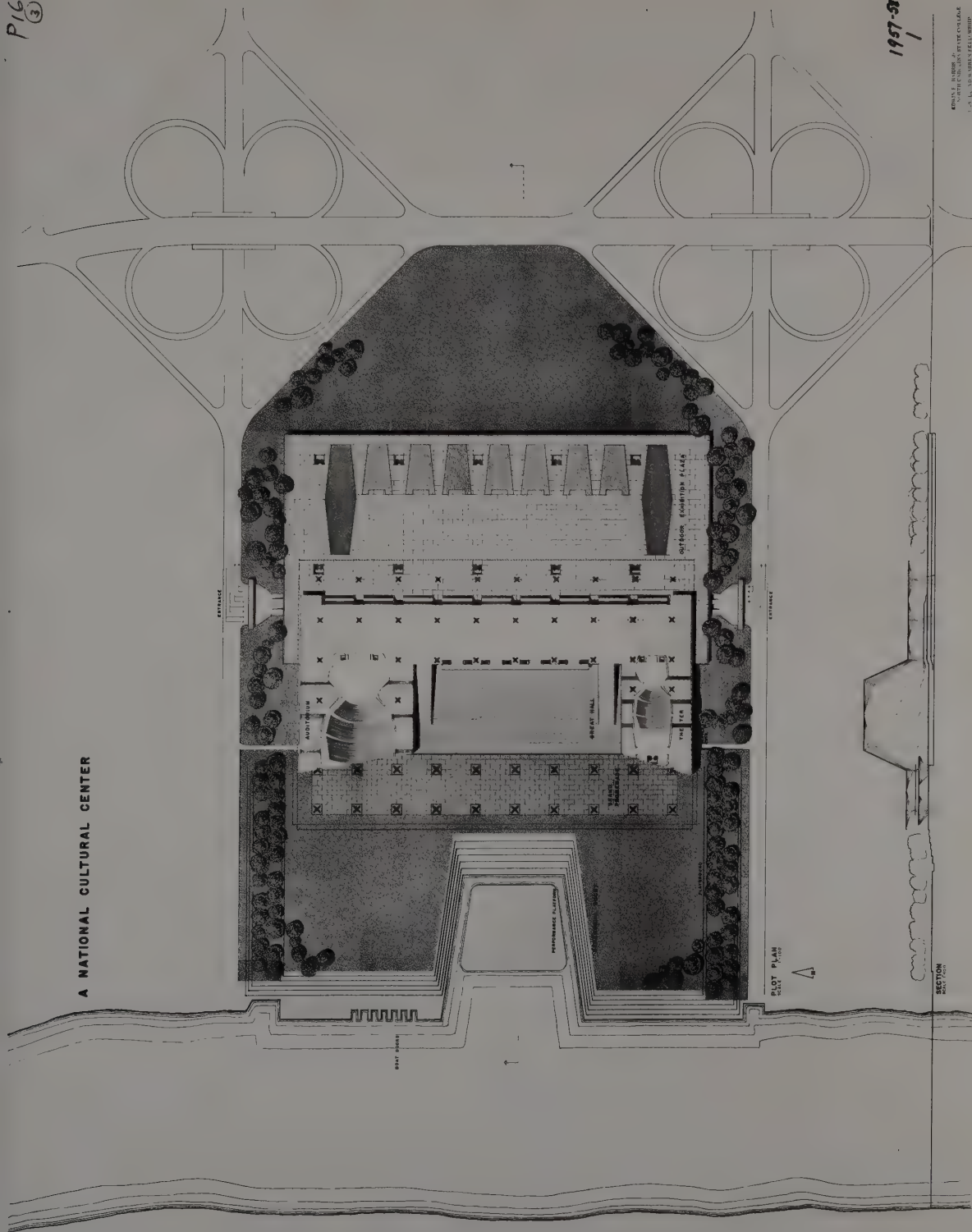
1957-58
1

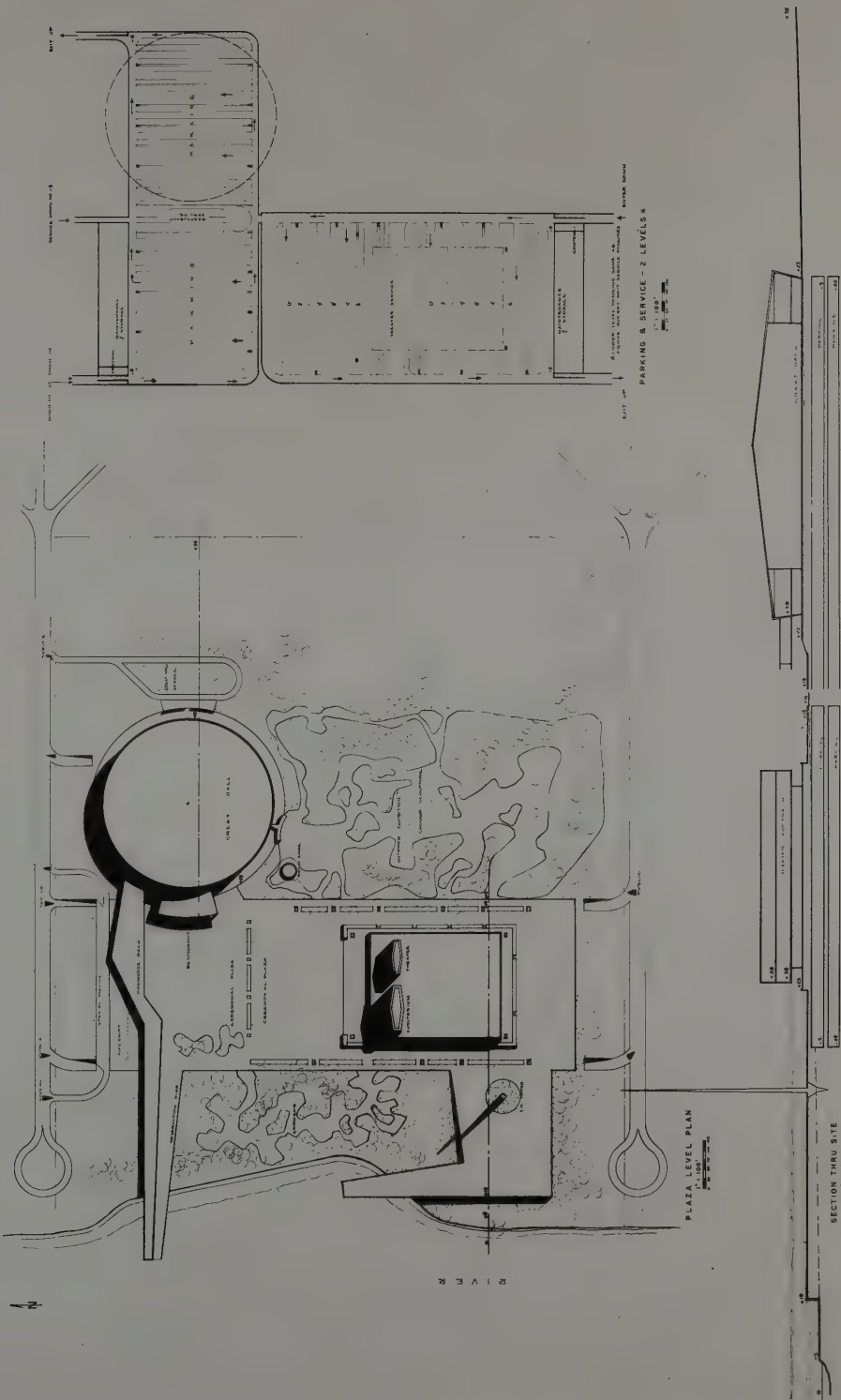
EDWARD D. HEALING
ARCHITECT
1000 LUTHERAN DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102
A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

1957-58

JOHN F. HARRIS
2000



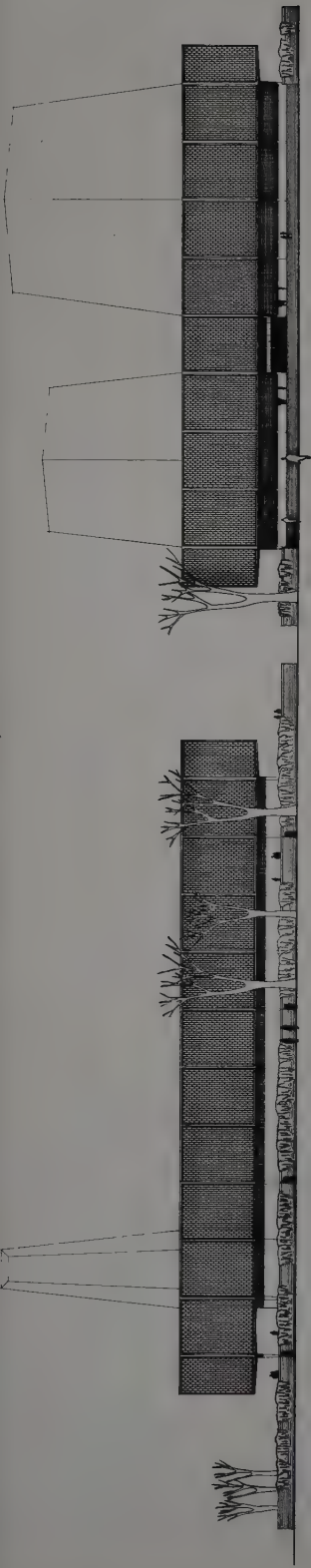


A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

1958 LLOYD WARREN FELLOWSHIP

JOHN A. HARTMAN
 CAMPBELL, ILLINOIS
 DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
 URBANA, ILLINOIS

1957-58
 2
 1

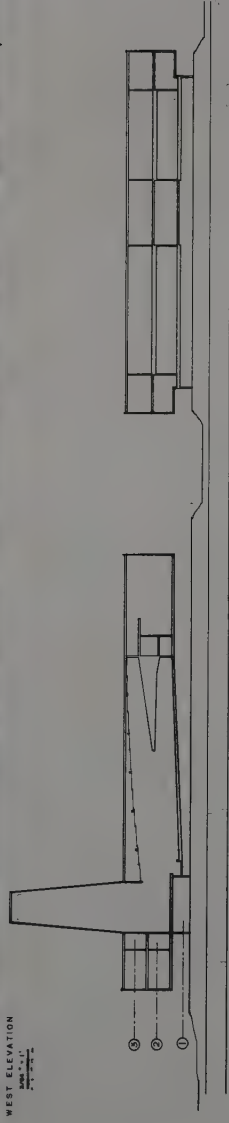


WEST ELEVATION
1937-38
1/8" = 1'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION
1937-38
1/8" = 1'-0"

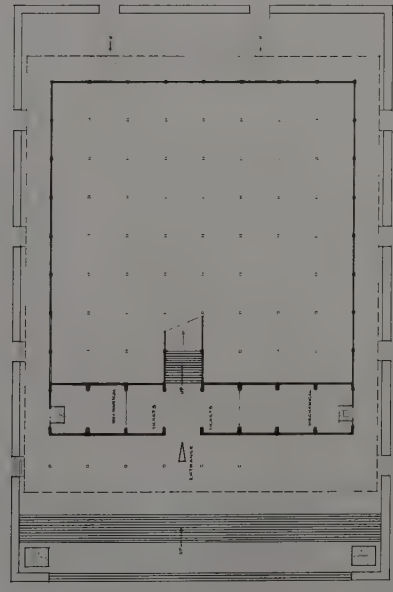
THEATER - AUDITORIUM

THEATER AND AUDITORIUM UNDER ONE ROOF.
SEPARATED BY 2 BALKS AND 2 BALCONIES.
APPROACH IS UNDERCROSSL BY CAR DRIVEL.
CIRCULAR APPROACH BRIDGE TO REAR THEATER.

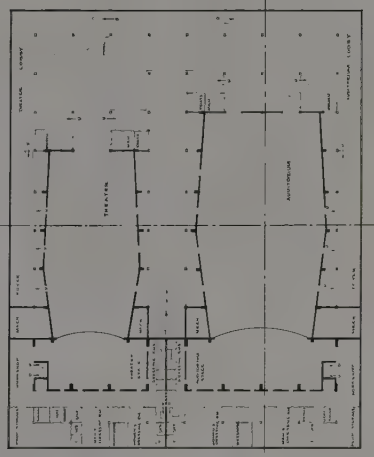


SECTION "A-A"
1/8" = 1'-0"

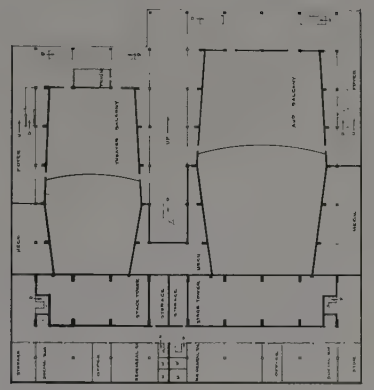
SECTION "B-B"
1/8" = 1'-0"



1 PLAN AT PLAZA LEVEL
1/8" = 1'-0"



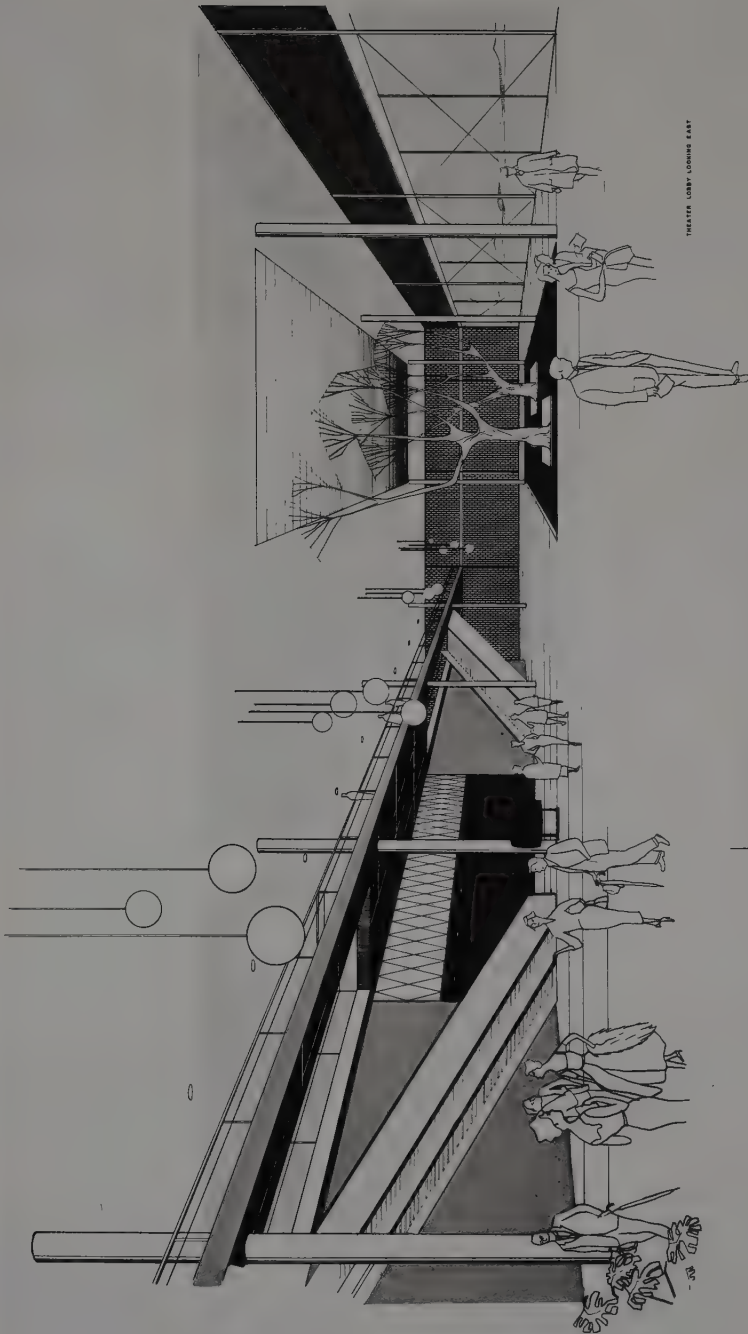
2 PLAN AT MAIN FLOOR
1/8" = 1'-0"



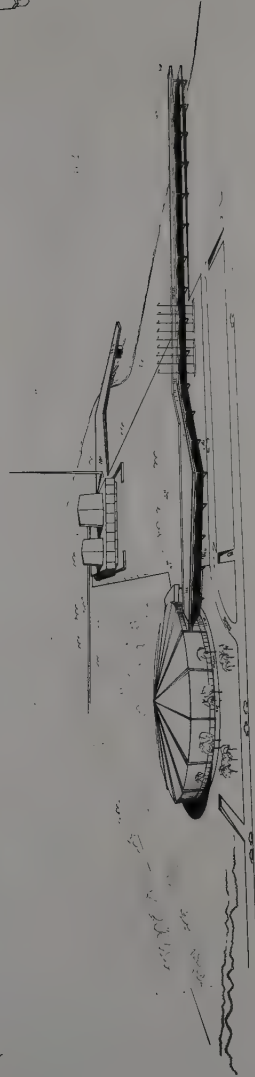
3 PLAN AT BALCONY
1/8" = 1'-0"

1937-38
2

ROBERT L. FRYER
ARCHITECT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



THEATER LOBBY - CORNER EAST



AERIAL VIEW OF SITE LOCATIONS SHOWN

1937-58
2

ROBERT D. LITMAN
ARCHITECT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

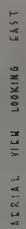
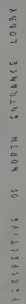
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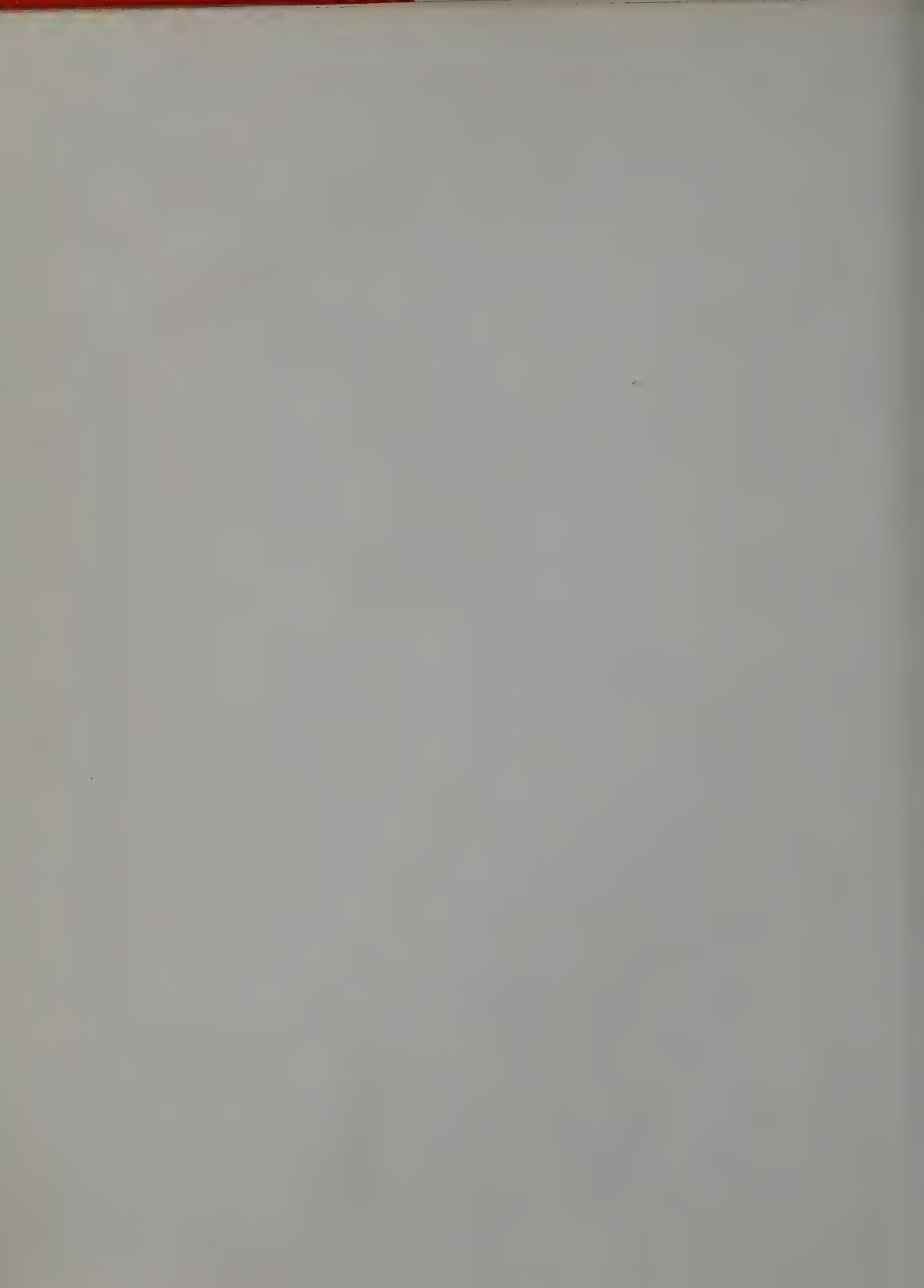


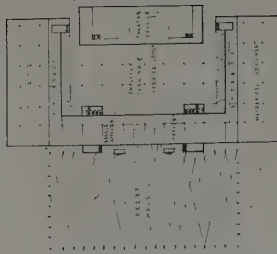
⑦ GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

P A R I S P R I Z E

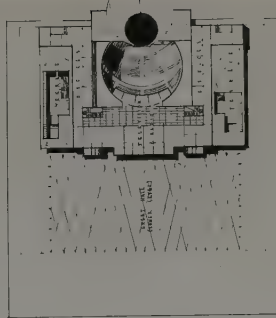
3.2
2.2
C. A. O. M. A. S. T. A. T. E. U. N. I. V. E. R. S. I. T. Y
- A. C. T.



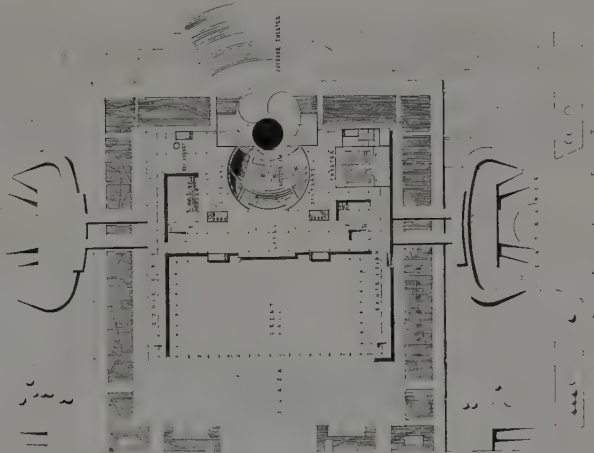




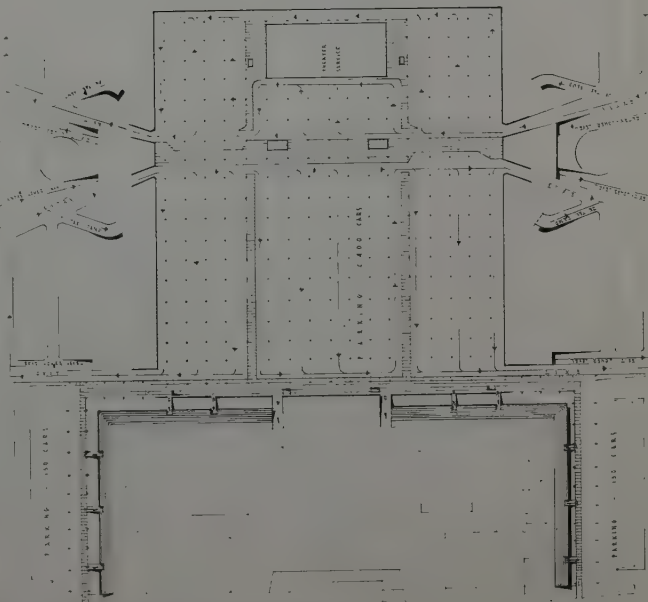
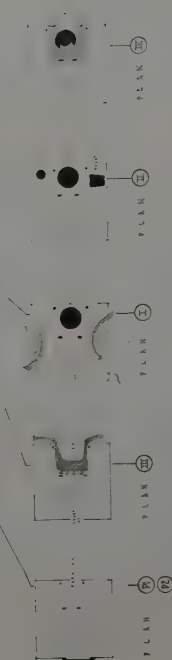
③ SERVICE LEVEL



④ ADMINISTRATION LEVEL



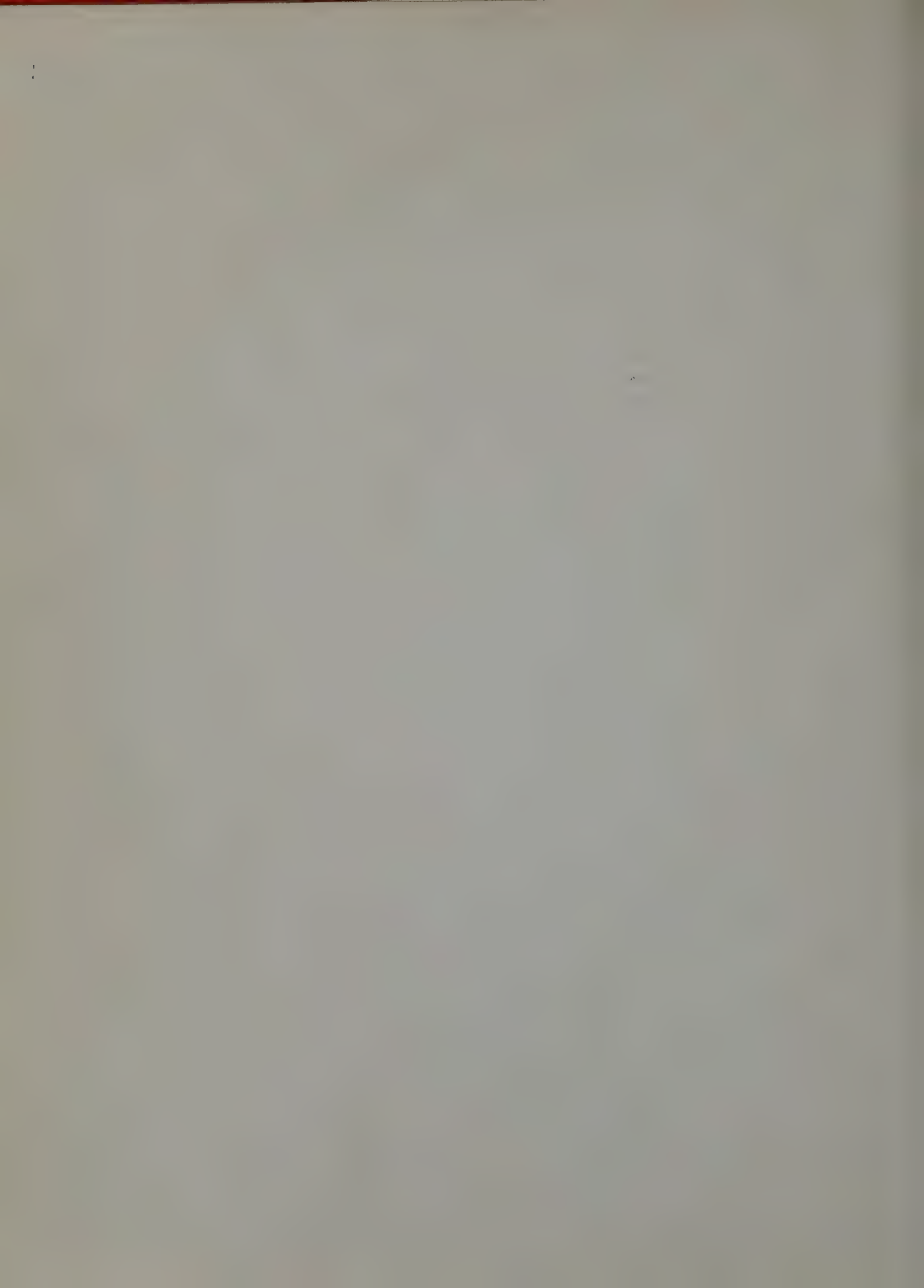
① FIRST FLOOR LEVEL
ALL PLANS AT SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



② PARKING LEVEL
DATA WAS TAKEN FROM EXISTING RECORDS

1957-58
3

ARCHITECT
J. H. MANNING & ASSOCIATES
1111 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



FALL TERM - ADVANCED PROBLEM - KAWNEER COMPANY PRIZES

A SHOPPING CENTER

Author - Victor Gruen, AIA, New York, Detroit, Los Angeles

JURY OF AWARD - January 30, 1958

Charles H. Bauer
Martin L. Beck
Newton P. Bevin
Ernest Bolduc, Jr.
Carl C. Braun
Robert Carson
Harvey P. Clarkson
Arthur S. Douglass, Jr.
Lathrop Douglass
Jose A. Fernandez
Roger E. Heine
Joseph Judge

Howard H. Juster
Sidney L. Katz
Morris Ketchum, Jr.
James Larkin
John Loughnane
Edward J. Mathews
John C. B. Moore
Robert B. O'Connor
Charles F. Schillinger
Benjamin Schlanger
Stanley Sharp

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES

Alex Notaras, Oklahoma State University
Paul Grillo, University of Notre Dame

FOR KAWNEER COMPANY

Kirby Alexander, Niles

PARTICIPANTS - 73 entries

Catholic University of America
Georgia Institute of Technology
Oklahoma State University
Pratt Institute

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
University of Florida
University of Illinois
University of Notre Dame

A W A R D S

Honorable Mention Placed

First - 1st Prize - D. Jurow, Pratt Institute
Second - 2nd Prize - R. A. Heisel, Georgia Institute of Technology
Third - 3rd Prize - J. F. Swindell, University of Illinois
Fourth - 4th Prize - K. Jacobs, University of Illinois
Fifth - T. W. Ventulett, Georgia Institute of Technology

Honorable Mention

G. H. Schoneberger, Jr., Catholic University of America
E. R. Everett, Oklahoma State University
M. Kirby, Oklahoma State University
D. Johnson, University of Illinois
R. D. Litvan, University of Illinois
H. Thun, Jr., University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS

# 4	D. Jurow, Pratt Institute	(4 plates)
# 5	R. A. Heisel, Georgia Institute of Technology	(3 plates)
# 6	J. F. Swindell, University of Illinois	(2 plates)
# 7	K. Jacobs, University of Illinois	(3 plates)
# 8	T. W. Ventulett, Georgia Institute of Technology	(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HARVEY P. CLARKSON

The submissions to this problem were admired for their high quality of draftsmanship and presentation, and it may well be that the complexities of the problem were perhaps too great to expect equally commendable qualities in the solution. Unfortunately many noteworthy projects had serious flaws in basic planning which could not be overlooked.

The modern shopping center, a comparatively recent development in architecture, has by trial and error developed certain basic principles of design and planning all of which have been adequately documented in architectural publications accessible to the careful researcher. To review a few of them:

1 Simplicity and straightforwardness are great assets. The large unit stores and markets which serve as drawing cards for the center, must be logically located to permit the smaller specialty units to be readily apparent and accessible.

2 The scale of building facades and of open spaces within the Center must be related to human occupants. It should not be overwhelming in its monumentality or tiring in its great walking distances.

3 The scale of the open spaces must be related to the heights of the surrounding facades rather than to the plan dimensions of the huge enclosed areas around them. (Even Fifth Avenue's sidewalks are only 20' wide.)

4 The automobile is the justification for the Shopping Center and therefore it must be accommodated with convenient and easily comprehended access for parking. On the other hand, as the Center is also an adjunct of its community it must present an attractive visage to its neighbors, not just a sea of parked automobiles.

5 The buildings and their surrounding landscaping must be well designed both from outside and inside the Center.

6 As a commercial venture, the Center must be both economical to operate and must be arranged for flexible subdividing. Practical considerations generally suggest rectangular forms.

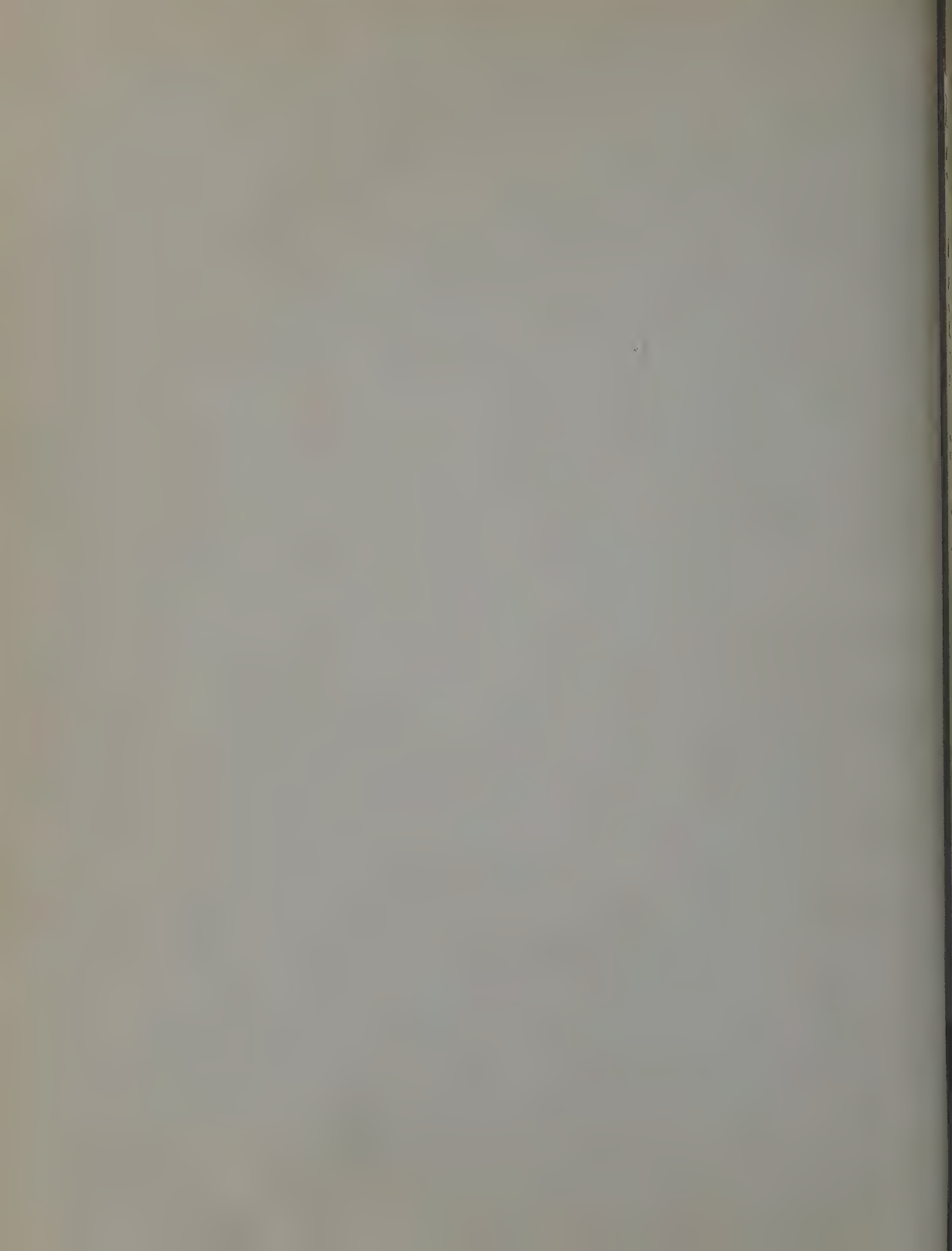
In reviewing the submissions, the juries endeavored to apply the above criteria in approximately the order listed. Because elements of imagination and invention are to be encouraged in student work, restrictive practical considerations are sometimes waived for an unusually imaginative yet feasible solution. Nevertheless most of the projects considered for awards were simple rectangular forms. Many who assayed less usual approaches were regrettably rejected because they failed to solve the basic functional requirements of this problem.

One unusual consideration in the program was the division of merchandising on two levels. This imposed on the designer the problem of having easy access between levels and creating a visual awareness of interfloor relationship. This consideration also presented difficulties in developing parking areas giving access to both levels. The premiated problems were uniformly successful in using such apparent handicaps to their advantage.

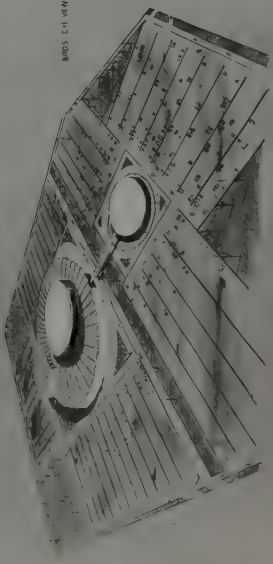
The submission of D. Jurow, Pratt Institute, which placed First had an imaginative concept of circular forms, which were intelligently and consistently utilized for their intrinsic shortening of walking distances. The presentation was simple and diagrammatic, the large department store became the dominant visual element, being raised two stories above the other stores. One defect in this arrangement was the very limited area on the first floor of the department store, which forced the use of stairs or elevator upon the patrons. Parking was provided on one level with a "split-level" entrance lobby scheme giving access therefrom to both shop levels.

R. A. Heisel, Georgia Institute of Technology, Placed Second, utilized rectangular forms with sharply articulated main elements. It was felt that, contrary to the usual trend, some of

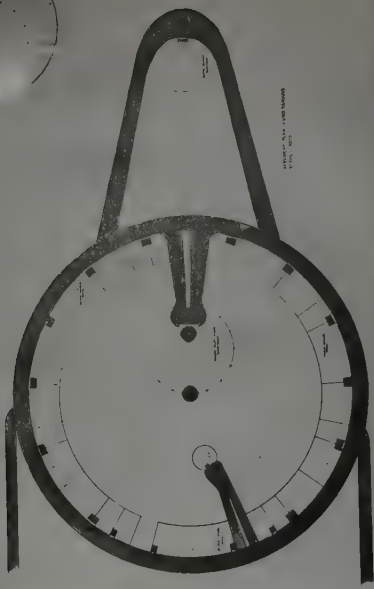
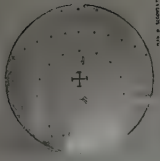
4



A5

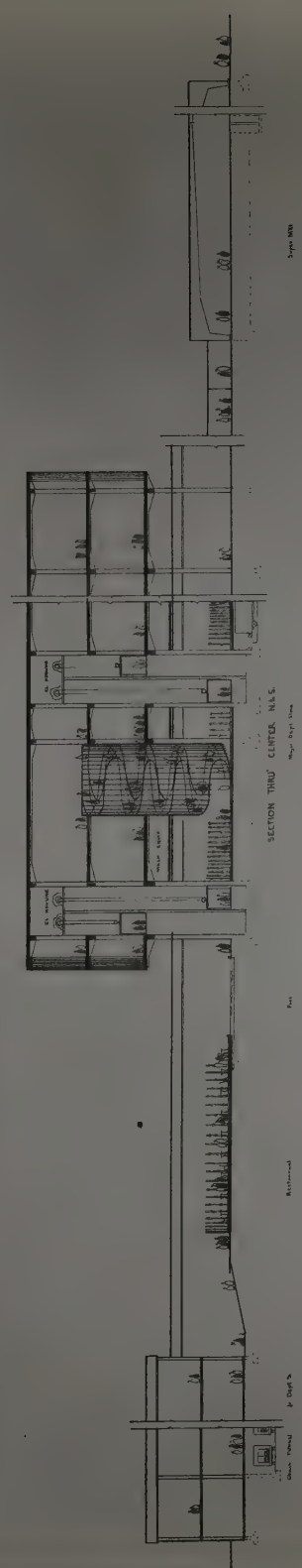
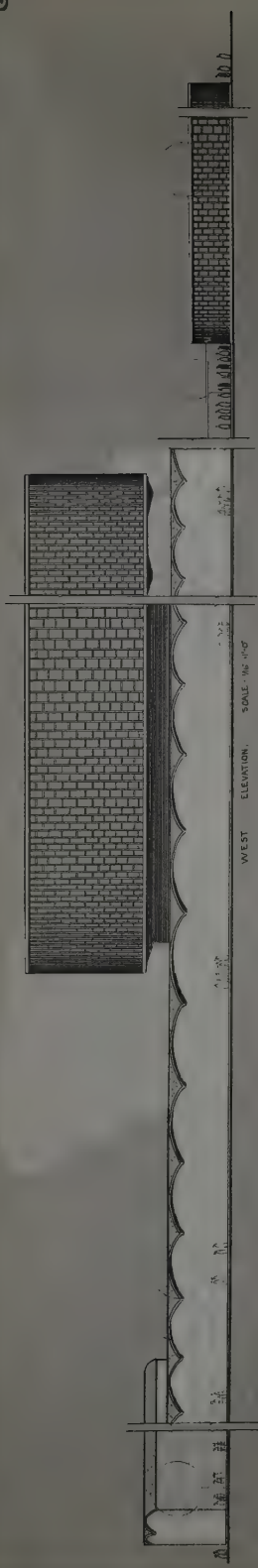


A5



A5

A5
⑤



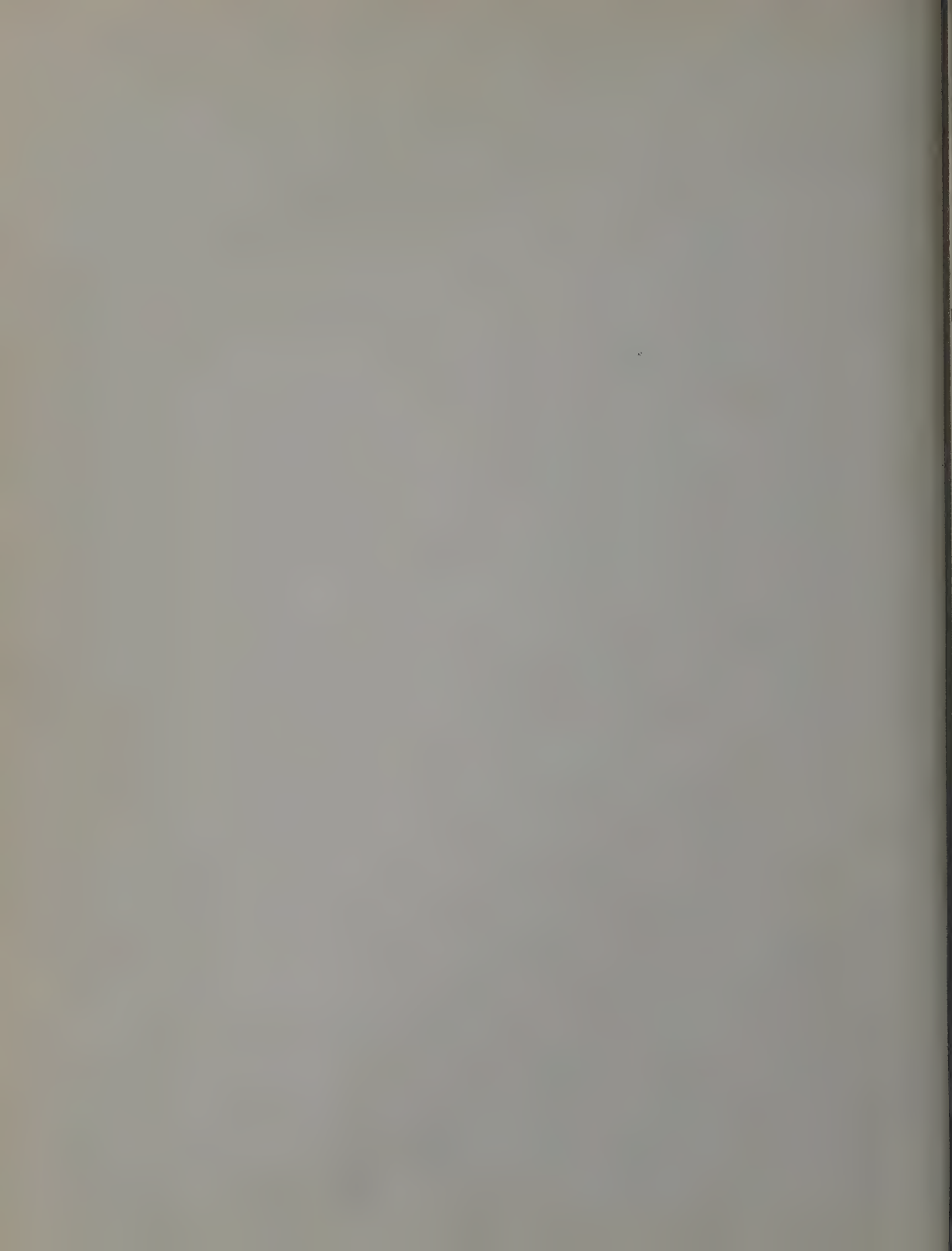
DEVELOPMENT OF TYPICAL CHAIN STORE ELEVATIONS (SEE CENTER OF MAIL)

DEVELOPMENT OF JR. DEPT. STORE ELEVATIONS (SEE MAIL)

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



1957-58
A Shopping Center
Dennis J. Jones
Paul Lind



A5
⑤

PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1"=50' 0"

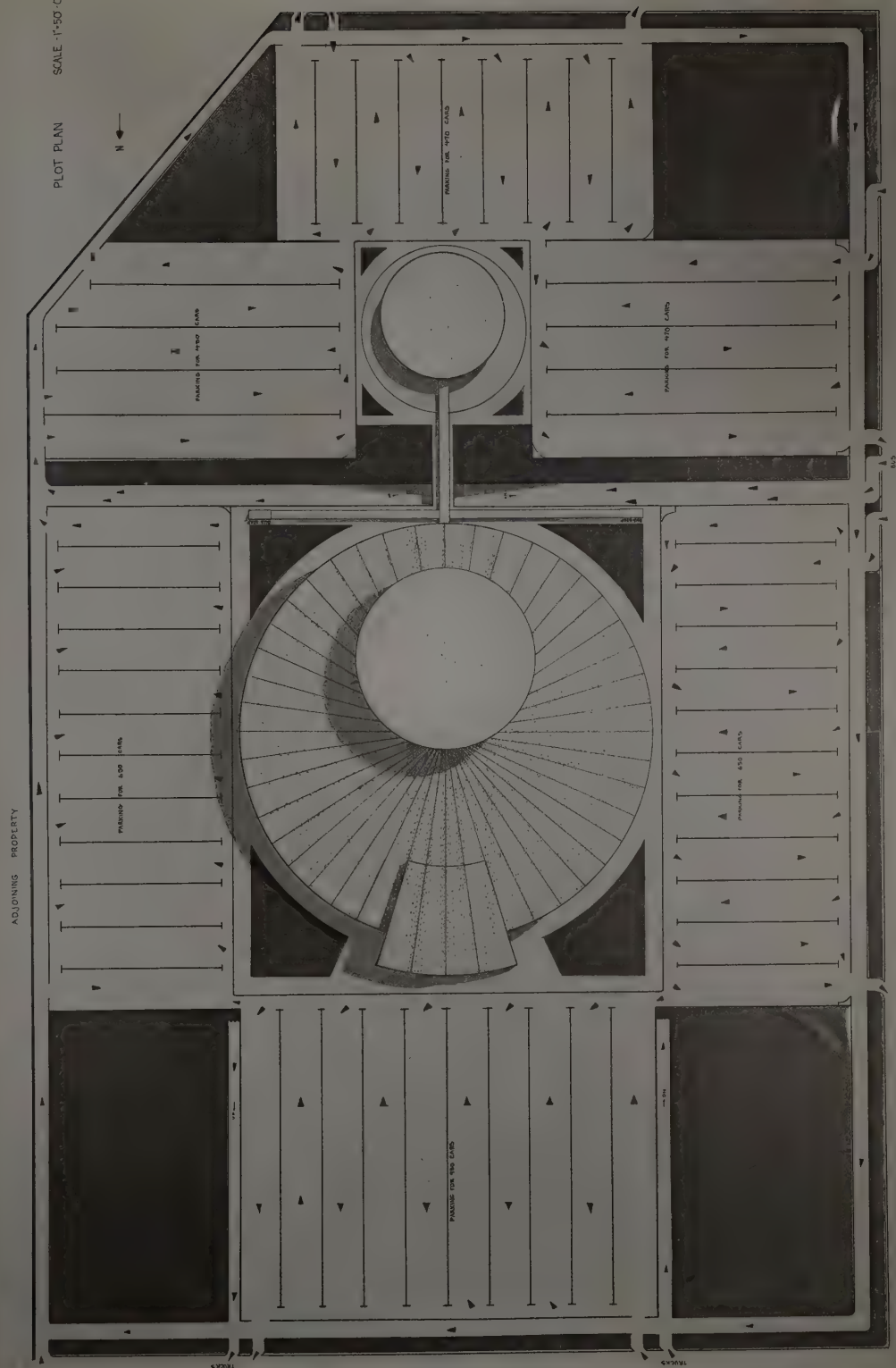


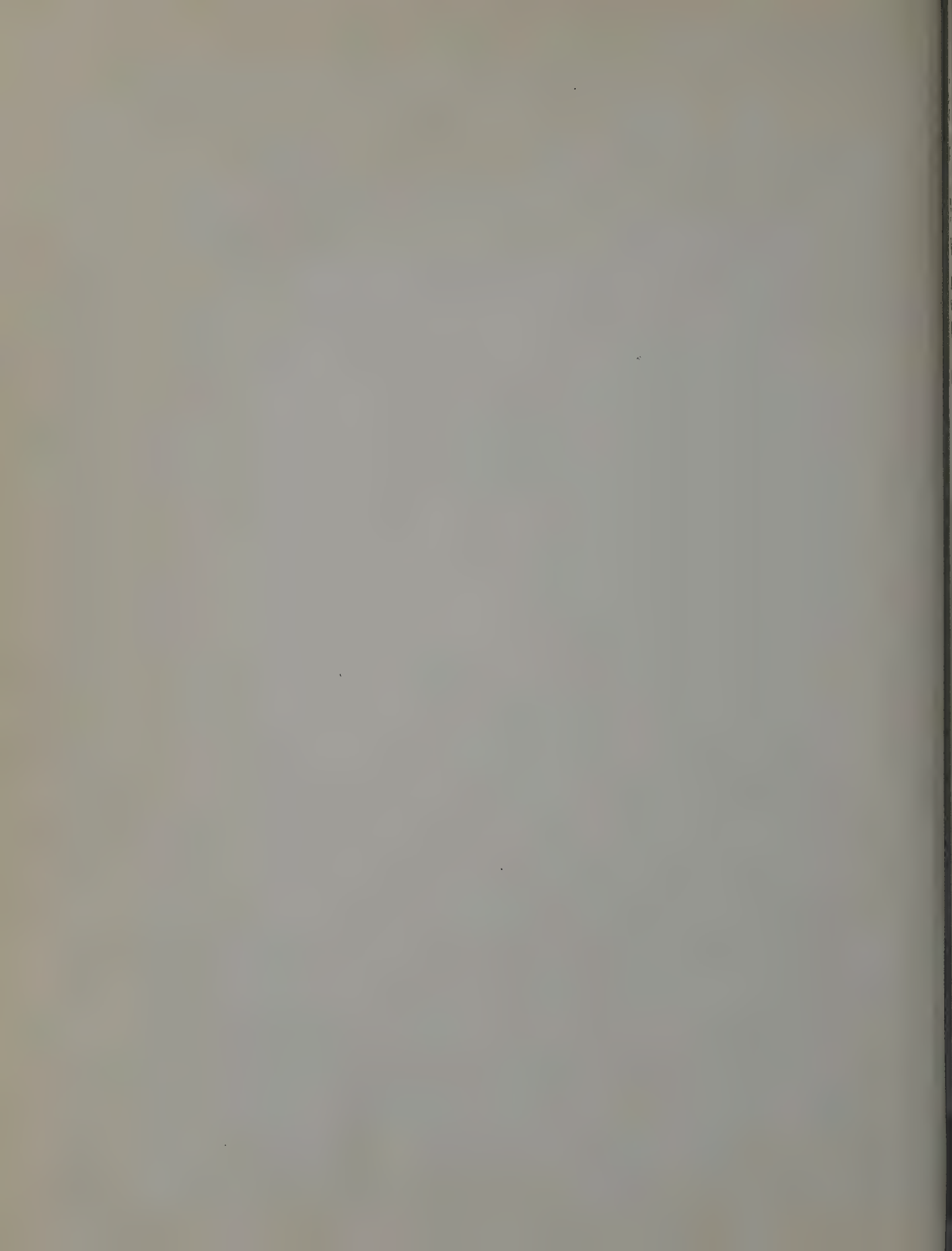
4 LANE SECONDARY STREET

4 LANE SECONDARY STREET

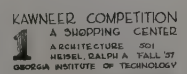
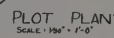
6 LANE MAJOR HIGHWAY

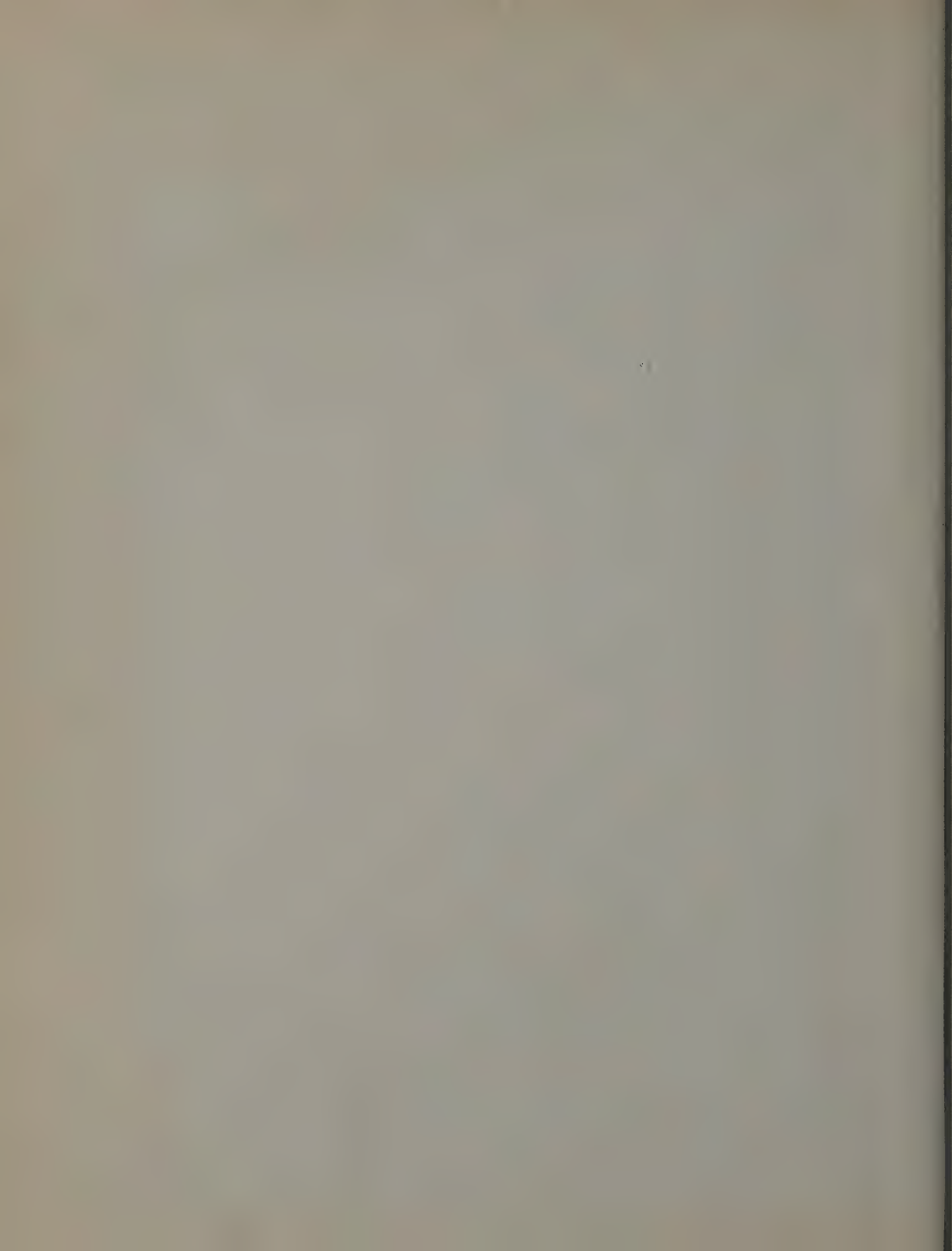
A Shipping Center
1957-58
4



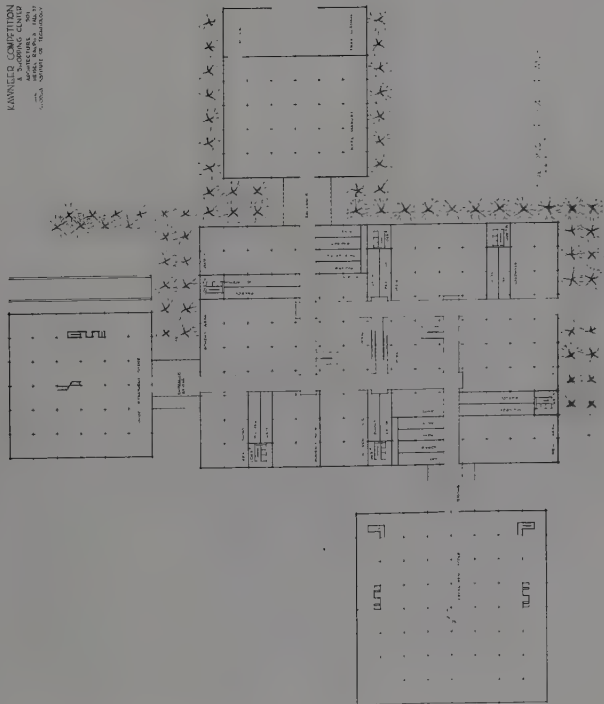


⑤

1957-58
5



A 376
 KENNEDY COMPETITION
 A. S. KENNEDY, CHAIRMAN
 JAMES H. KENNEDY, SECRETARY
 JAMES H. KENNEDY, TREASURER
 JAMES H. KENNEDY, CLERK



PLAN OF PROPOSED

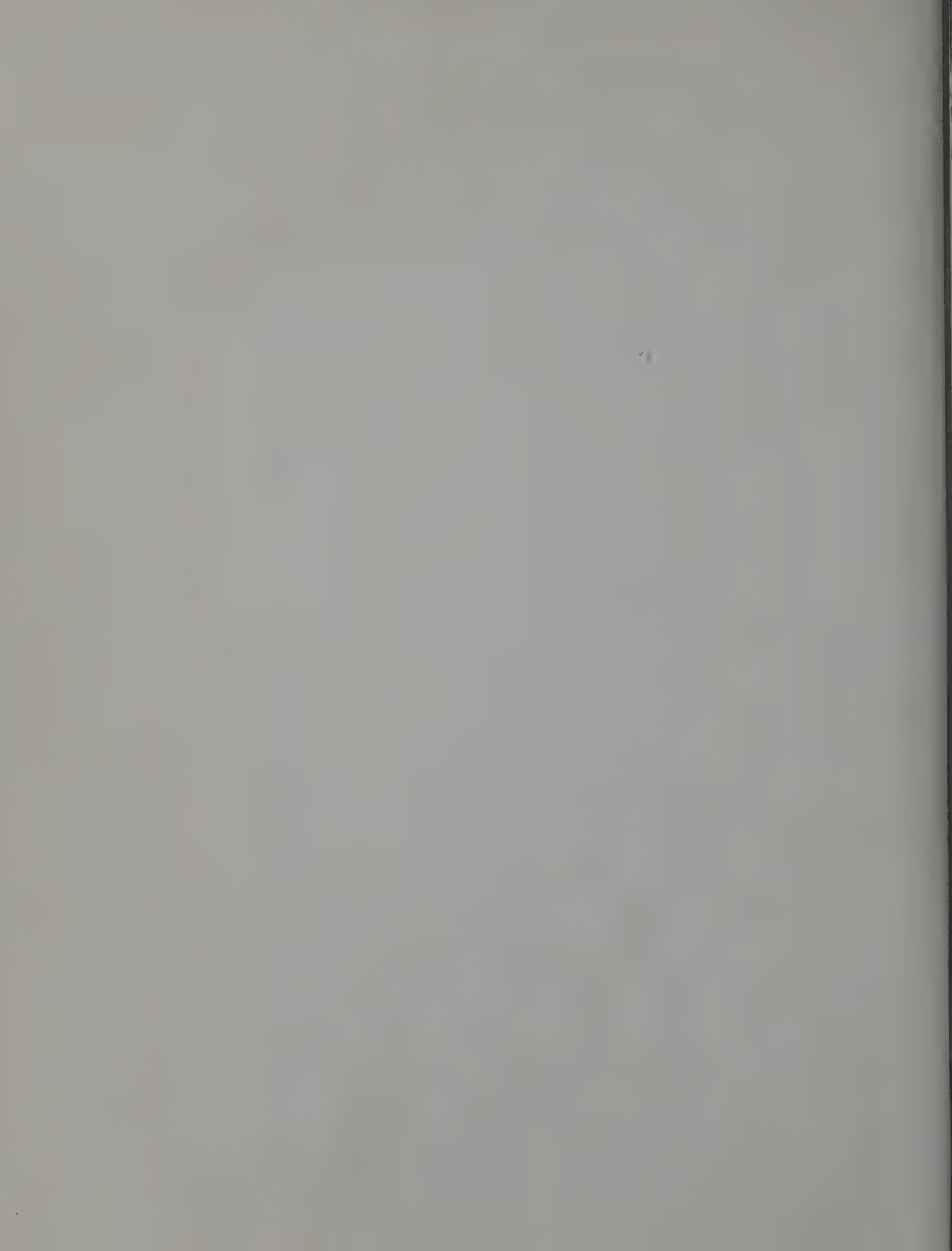
PLAN OF PROPOSED

TRANSVERSE SECTION
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION 1-1
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

A 37-38

A 37-39

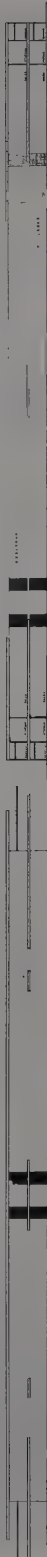


A 27

A 27



SECTION 1-2



SECTION 1-2



SECTION 1-2

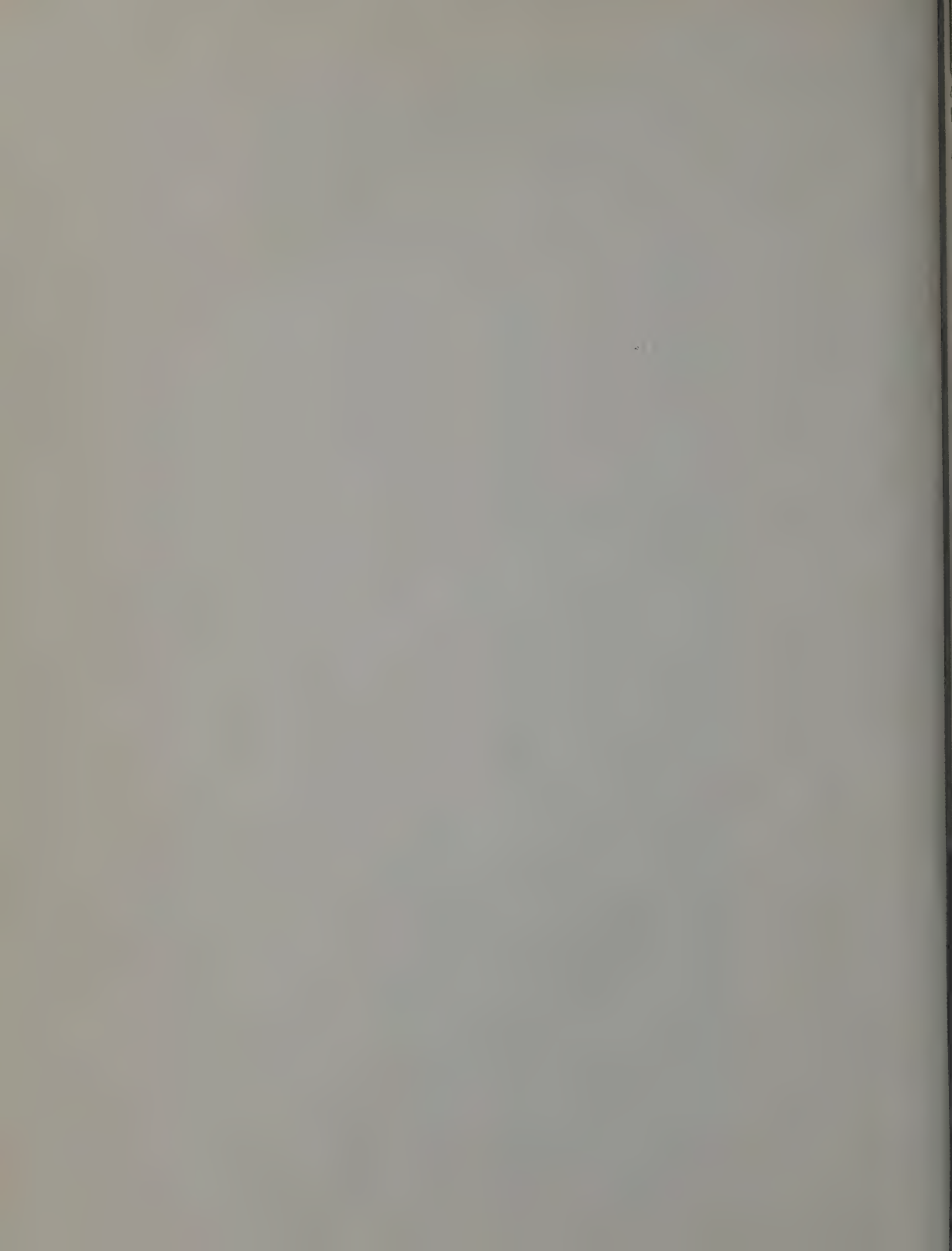


SECTION 1-2



A 27-3
6

A 27-3
6



NORTH
SCALE 1"=100'

SECONDARY STREET

SECONDARY STREET

6 LANE HIGHWAY

PARKING AREAS

P A R K I N G A R E A S

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LEVEL

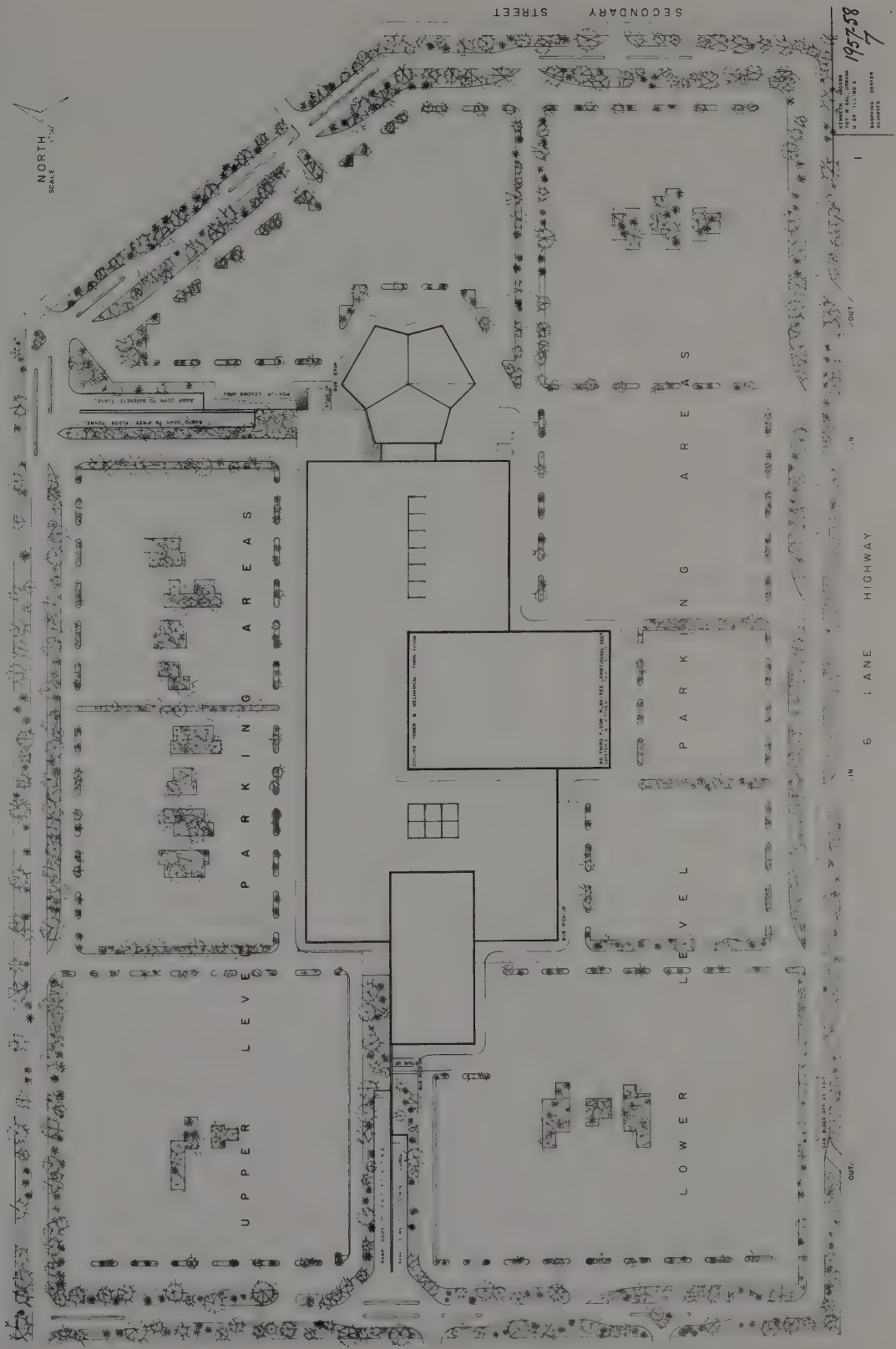
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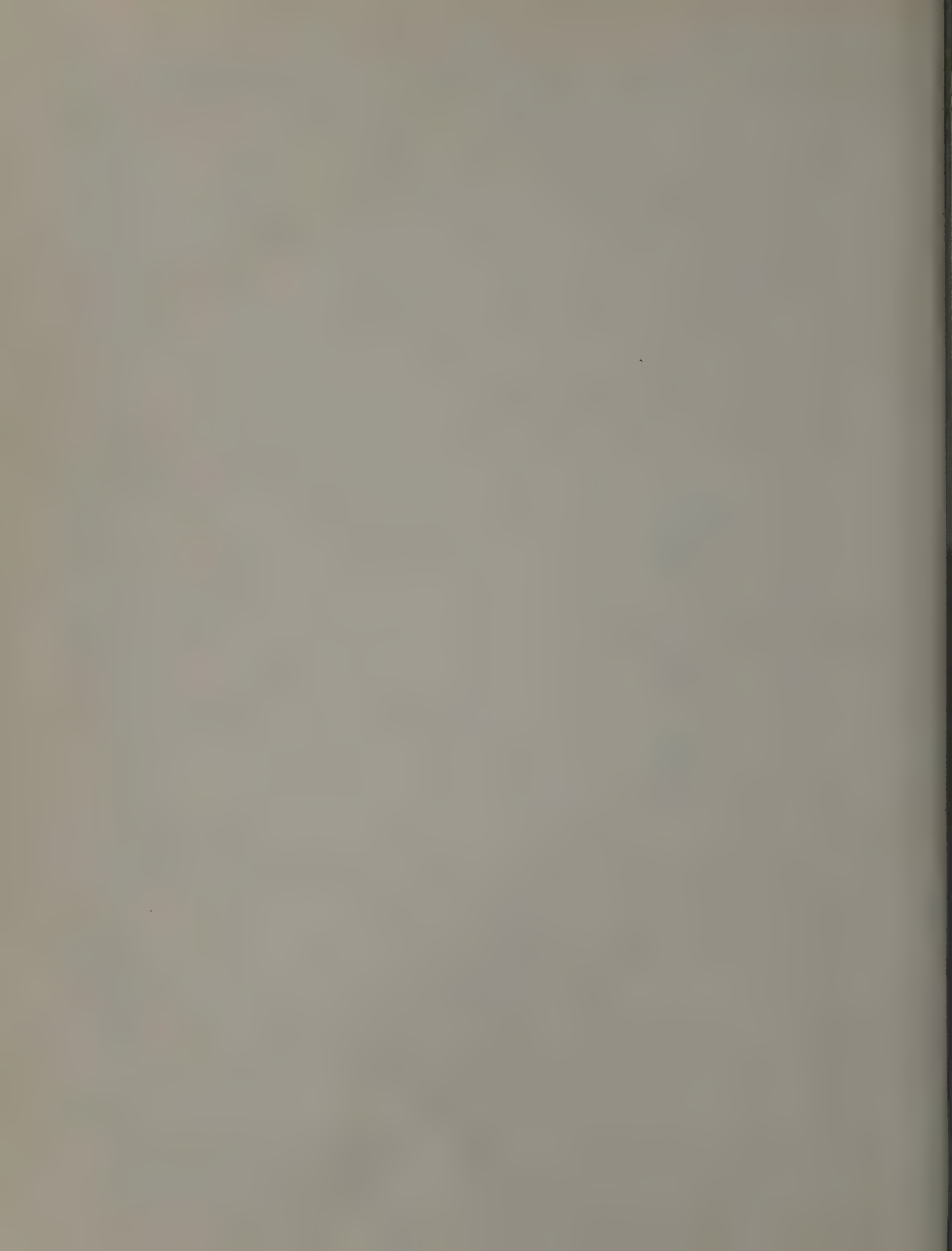
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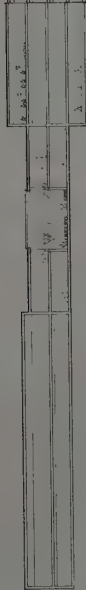
out





2 E R

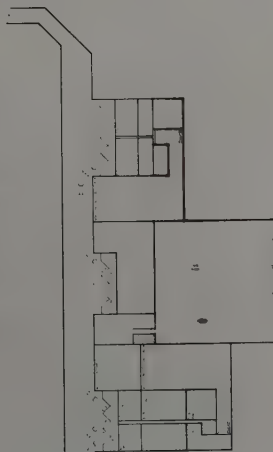
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



TRANSVERSE SECTION

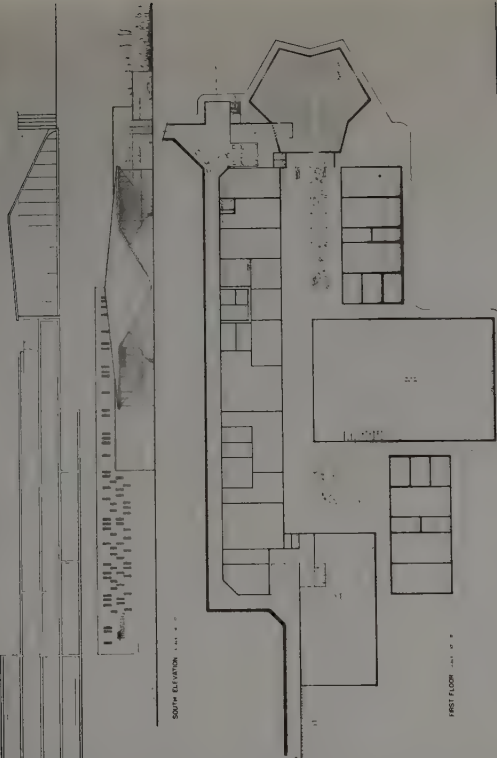


BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR

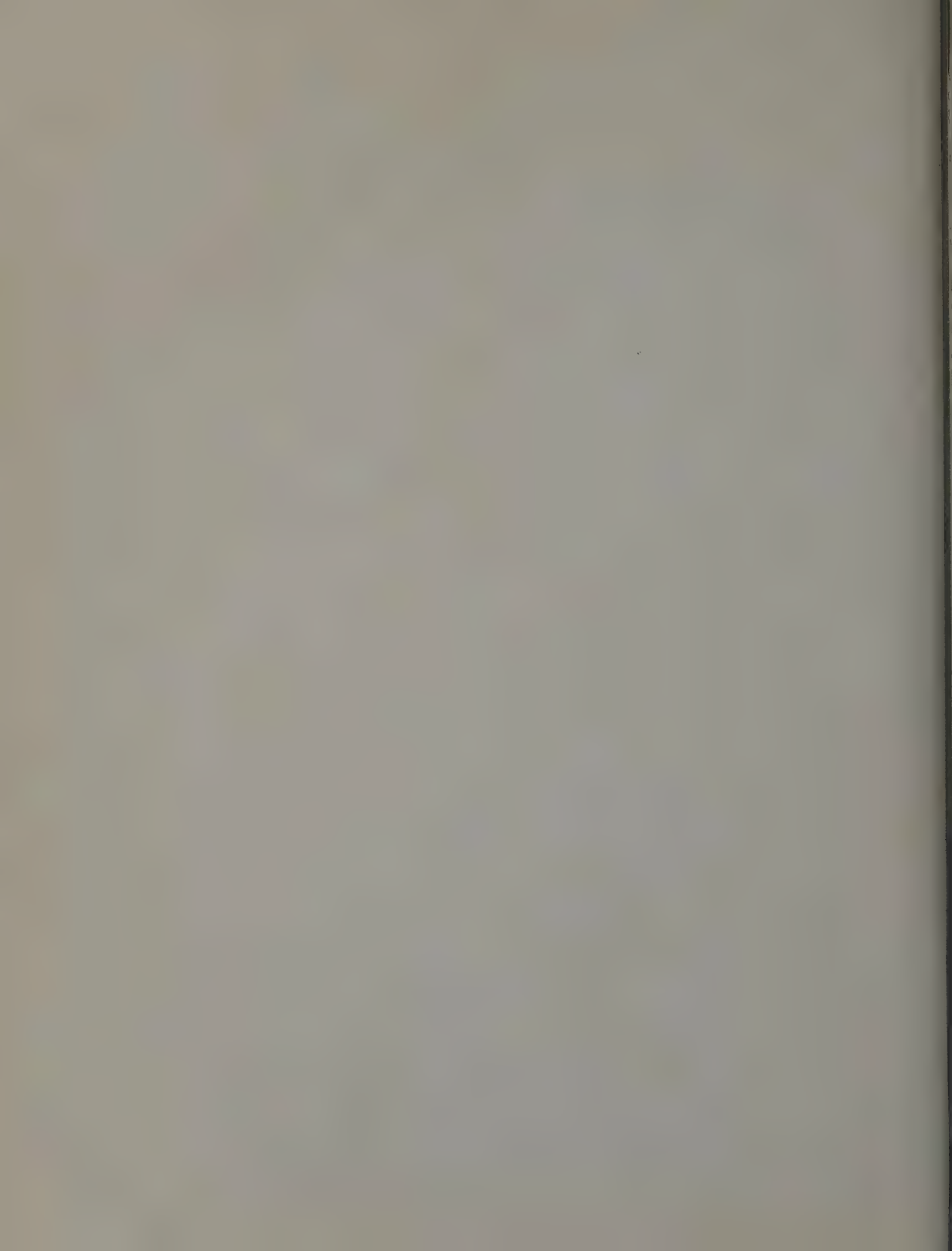
SOUTH ELEVATION

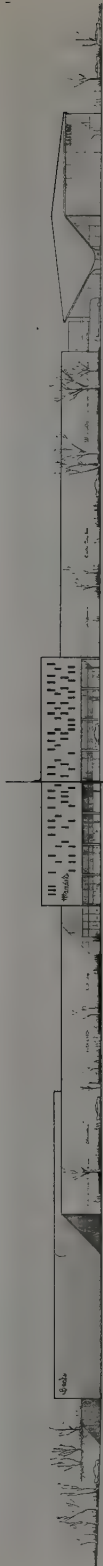


1/4" = 1' - 0"

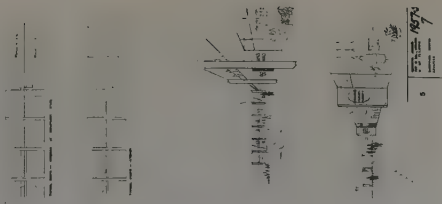
1/4" = 1' - 0"

LOBBY LEVEL PARKING AREAS

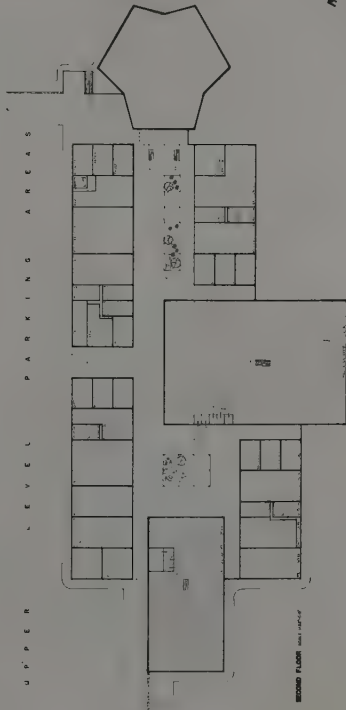




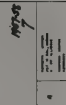
WEST ELEVATION (SEE PAGE 4)

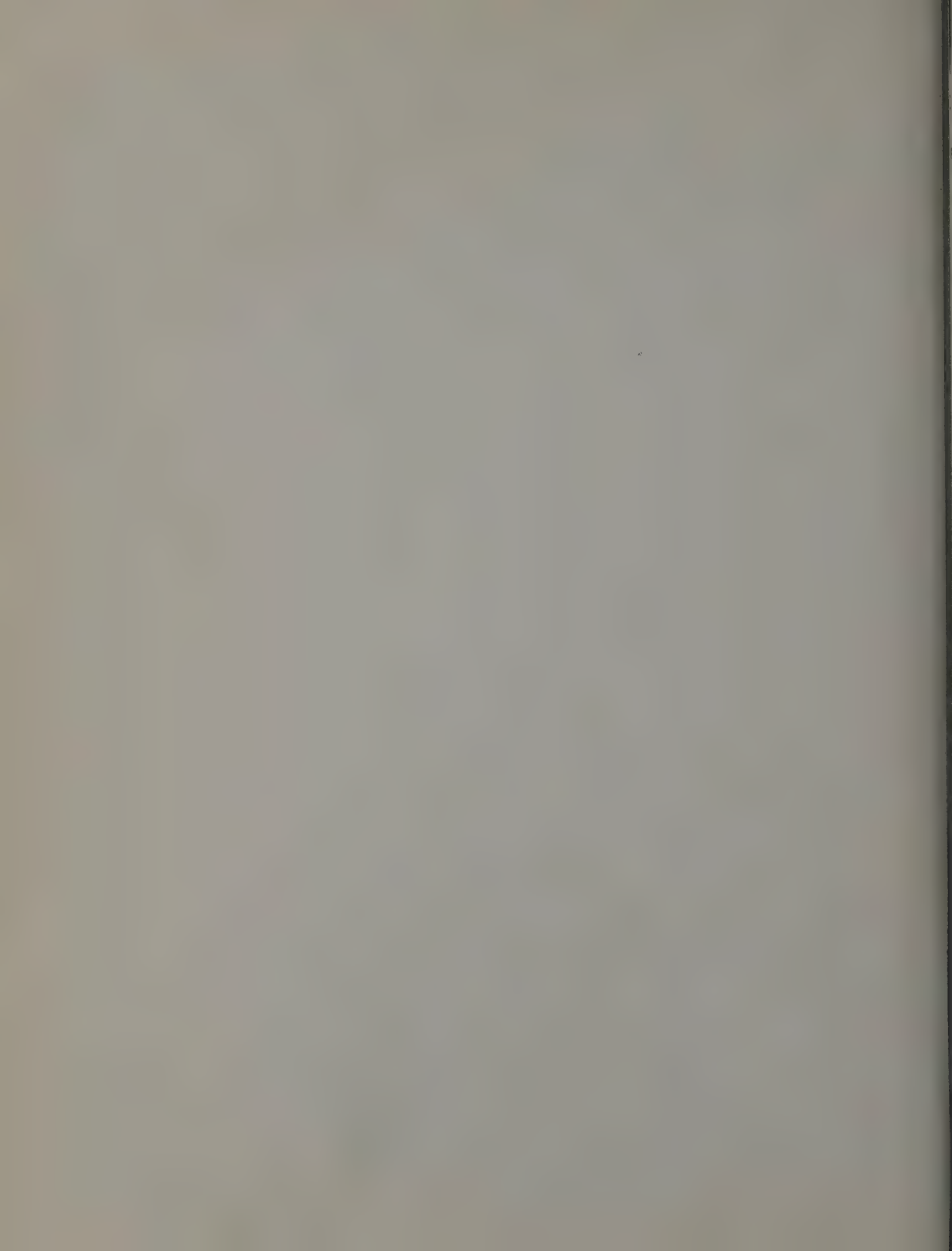


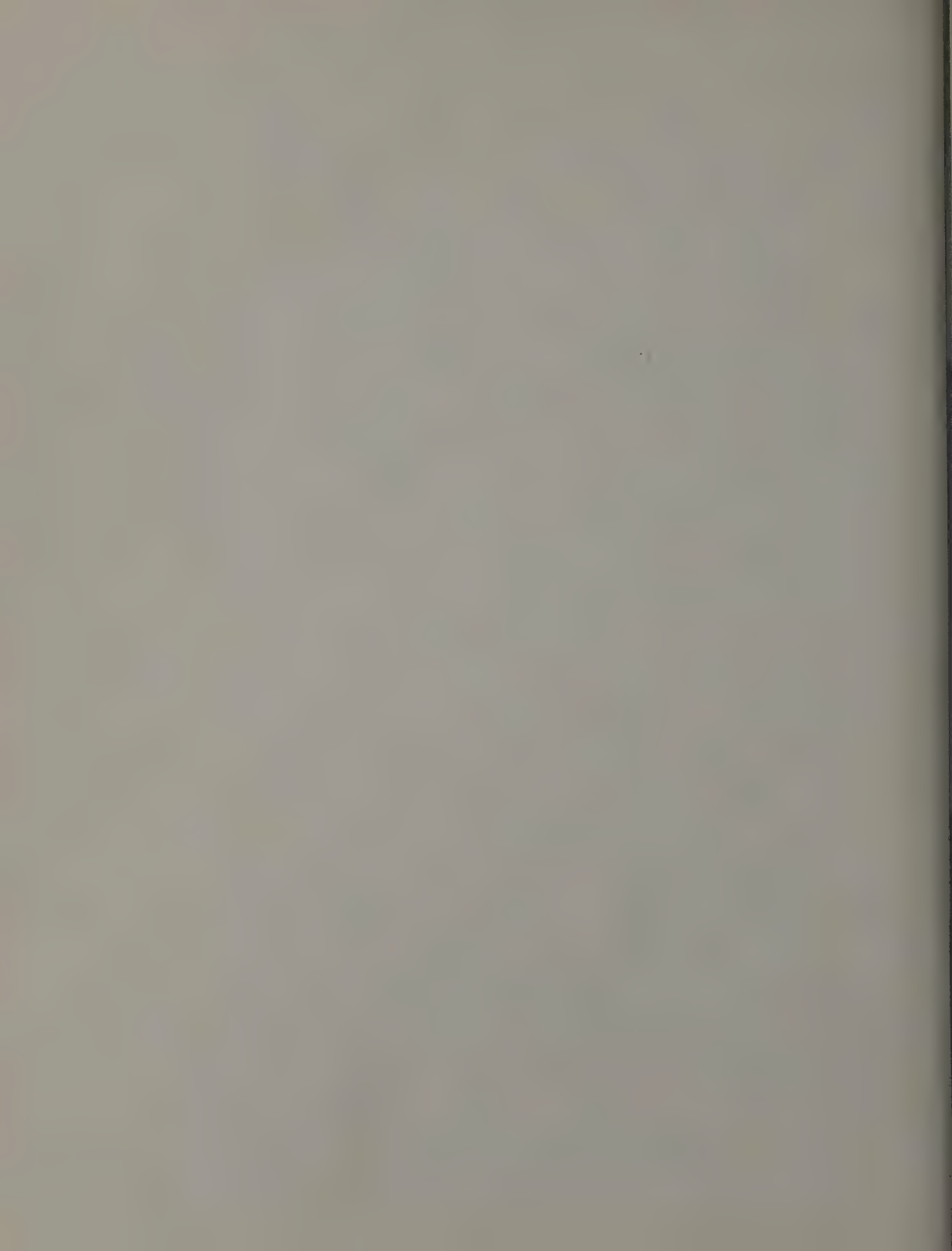
UPPER LEVEL PARKING AREAS



SECOND FLOOR (SEE PAGE 4)







443 (2)

SHEET 4

3

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ANTERIOR ELEVATION

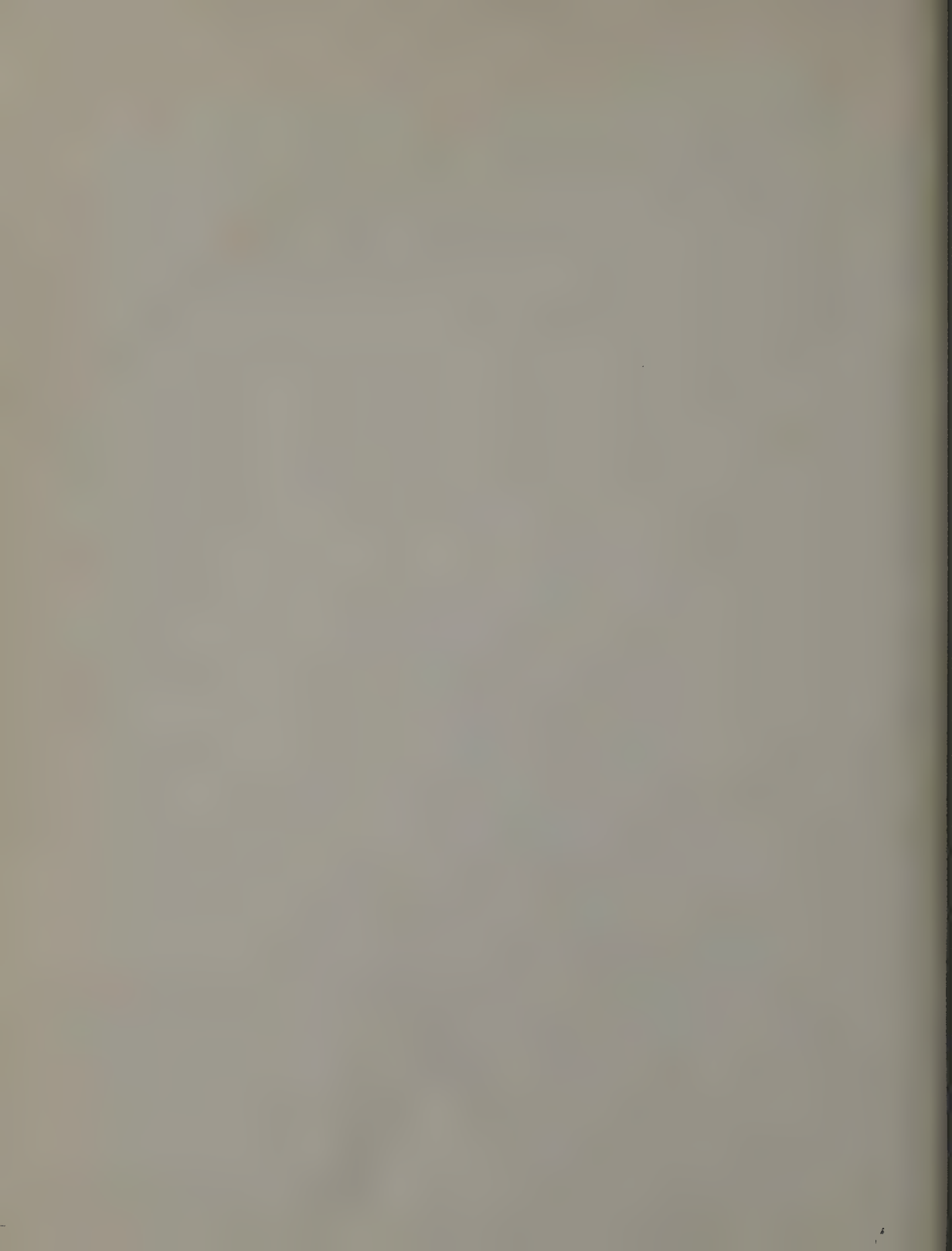
NORTH ELEVATION

SECTION 28

WEST ELEVATION.

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9

85-1561



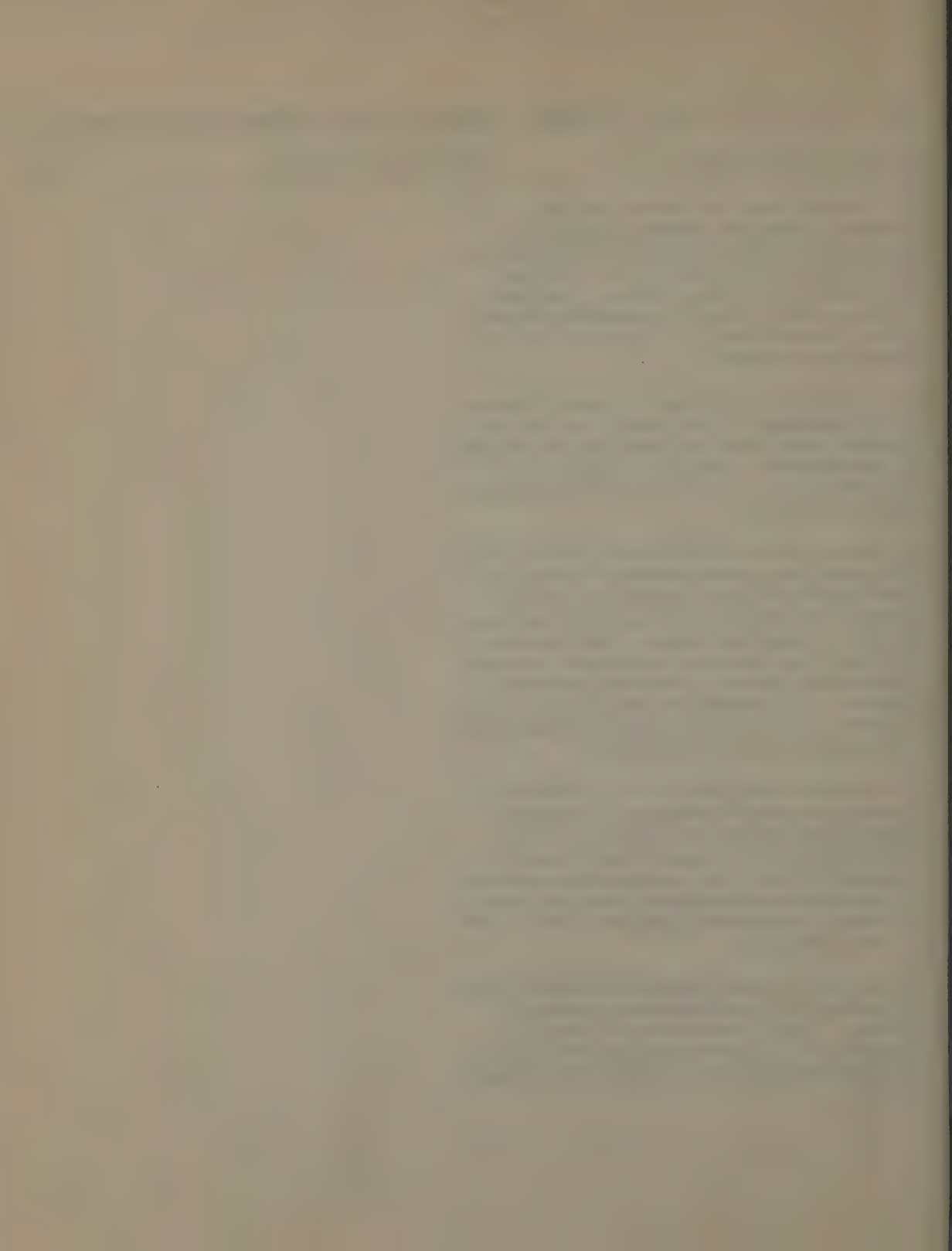
his passages were too narrow, and that the transposition of the secondary department store and the supermarket, would have resulted in a better relationship to the principal department store. Nevertheless, the basic excellence of this solution overrode this criticism. The scale of the buildings and the presentation were excellent.

J. F. Swindell, University of Illinois, Placed Third, provided a strong center location for the department store but made the supermarket too inaccessible. The plan was generally straightforward, the two-deck parking being an interesting feature.

K. Jacobs, University of Illinois, Placed 4th, had a good plan, a well proportioned mall and two courts effectively interrelating the two levels. The open courts might have been more effective if somewhat larger. The three-way checkout in the supermarket would be unacceptable in a real project, for obvious economic reasons. The presentation perspective was so distorted as to seriously detract from the otherwise good qualities of this project.

The project Placed 5th by T. W. Ventulett of Georgia Institute of Technology, a generally conventional solution, had a good plan with a center mall and an interesting split-level arrangement. There was no objection to placing the supermarket on an upper level, but it was felt that the restaurant might have been located to better advantage.

The entries receiving Honorable Mentions were all commendable solutions of this difficult problem. Their shortcomings in scale, in compactness, in clarity and completeness of presentation prevented consideration for higher awards.



FALL TERM - SKETCH PROBLEM - SOCIETE des ARCHITECTES DIPLOMES PRIZE

A MUNICIPAL RECREATION PIER AND MARINA

Author - William L. Pereira, Los Angeles, Calif.

JURY OF AWARD - January 30, 1958

Martin L. Beck
Newton P. Bevin
Robert Carson
Sidney L. Katz

John Loughnane
Edward J. Mathews
John C. B. Moore
Benjamin Schlanger

PARTICIPANTS - 22 entries

Catholic University of America
Iowa State College
Oklahoma State University

The Rice Institute
Unaffiliated: New York

AWARDS

Mention - First Prize - A. N. Tyson, Oklahoma State University
Second Prize - R. Poage, Oklahoma State University
Placed 3rd - C. K. Neff, Oklahoma State University
Placed 4th - P. L. Butcher, Oklahoma State University
Placed 5th - D. E. Dickerson, Oklahoma State University

REPRODUCTIONS

# 9	A. N. Tyson, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
#10	R. Poage, " " "	(1 plate)
# 11	C. K. Neff, " " "	(1 plate)
# 12	P. L. Butcher " " "	(1 plate)
# 13	D. E. Dickerson, " " "	(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MARTIN L. BECK and SIDNEY L. KATZ

In general the program was an exciting and a fascinating challenge as it lent itself to playful interpretations. Furthermore it was an exercise in imaginative treatment of the relationship of the hotel to the beach, the marina, and play areas, etc.

The winning design by A. N. Tyson, Oklahoma State University was outstanding in its unique relation of hotel to recreation pier, to marina and dining and recreation facilities. The view from the hotel was considered as restful and uncluttered. The design of the marina was specially commended because of its relationship to the lagoon, and so was the respectful treatment of the Bird Refuge as a terminal element, although not emphasized in

the program was so signified on the map. Its isolation and the occasional paths for visitors were well considered, in contrast to some of the other solutions which ignored the purpose of a bird refuge and utilized the island as part of the circulation, more directly related to noisy recreational or residential facilities. This design also had the best scale and gave the impression that it would function well in relation to the road approaches and parking. One could arrive at the hotel, unload and then have the attendant take the car to parking field. Servicing of all areas was adequately considered.

R. Poage, awarded the second prize, also Oklahoma State University: The relation of

hotel to amusement pier was commended though the slight overlapping of this relationship was criticized as was the design of the recreation pier. The overall scale was also commended. The island which was left in its natural state as a bird sanctuary was excellently handled. Some criticism was made of the attenuated marina design occupying nearly a third of the lagoon which restricted manoeuvrability within the lagoon, and also imposed a burden on visitors carrying heavy luggage a great distance.

C. K. Neff, Oklahoma State University, placed third: The overall plan was commended however, there was a general feeling against the complications of its development. The design of the piers and relation to hotel was good. The terracing and environmental development in the immediate vicinity of the hotel was meager. The access road network was over complicated as was the auto circulation and servicing.

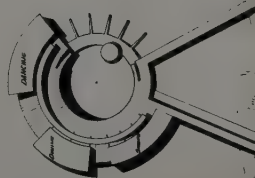
P. L. Butcher, Oklahoma State University placed 4th: was generally commended as a

plan but the isolation of the recreation pier and its relation to the hotel was criticized. This project caught the spirit of the program and is especially commended for the treatment of the island and recreation pier.

D. E. Dickerson, Oklahoma State University, Placed fifth: The general overall spirit of this problem was highly commended. However, the solution of approach to marina underneath the trolley causeway, was felt to be impractical and would result in delays in mobility and force an incomplete use of the marina. The limiting of circulation of boat traffic was criticized. It was unfortunate that the concept of the trolley approach and its effect on boat manoeuvrability was not completely considered by this student.

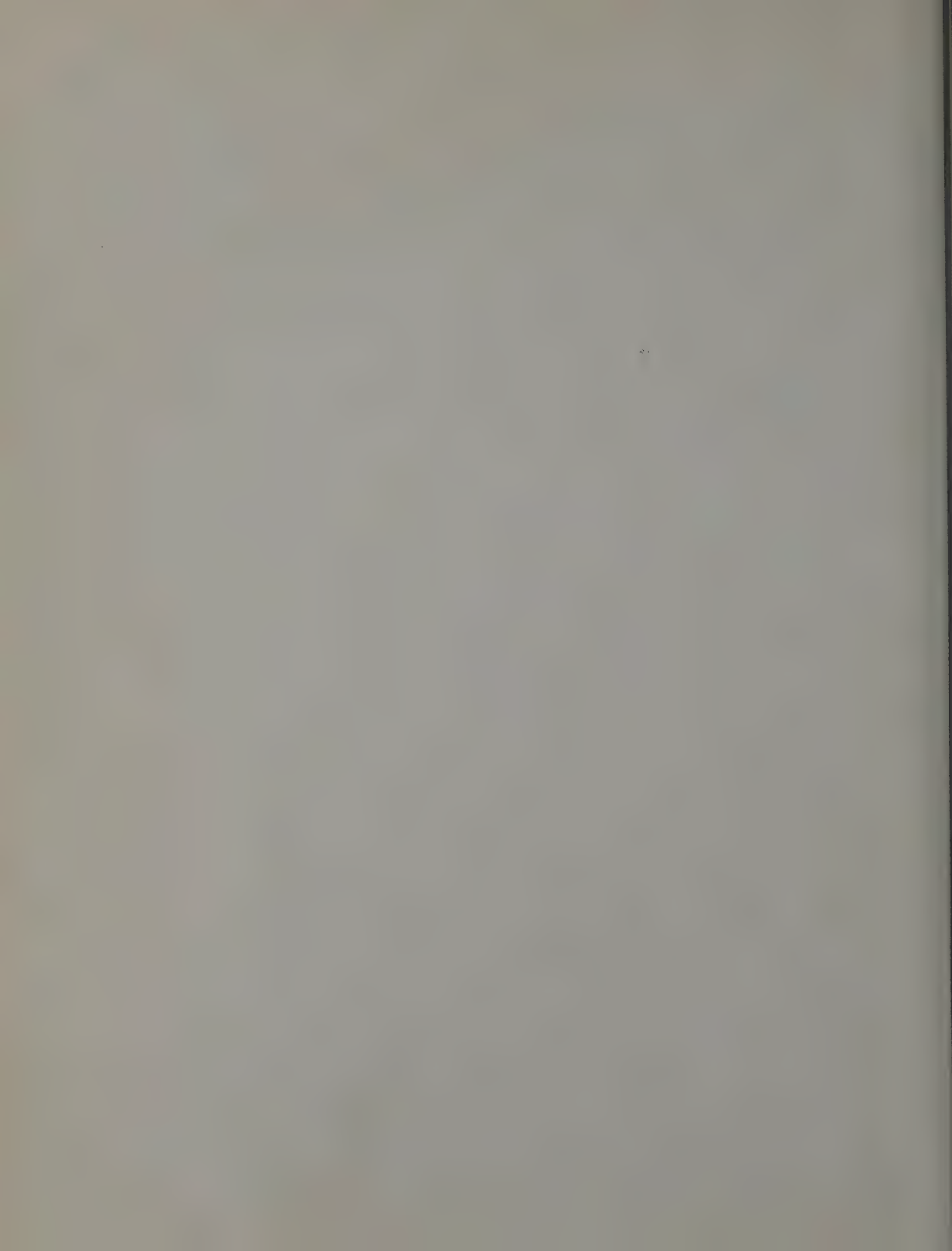
The jurors were amused that all of the premiated designs happened to come from an inland state and that students enrolled in institutions near the oceans did not appreciate the spirit of this gay program.

1st Prize Honolulu Maritime
S. A. D. G.



1907-08
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Copyright - Honolulu
Maritime Society
of the Hawaiian Islands
1907-08



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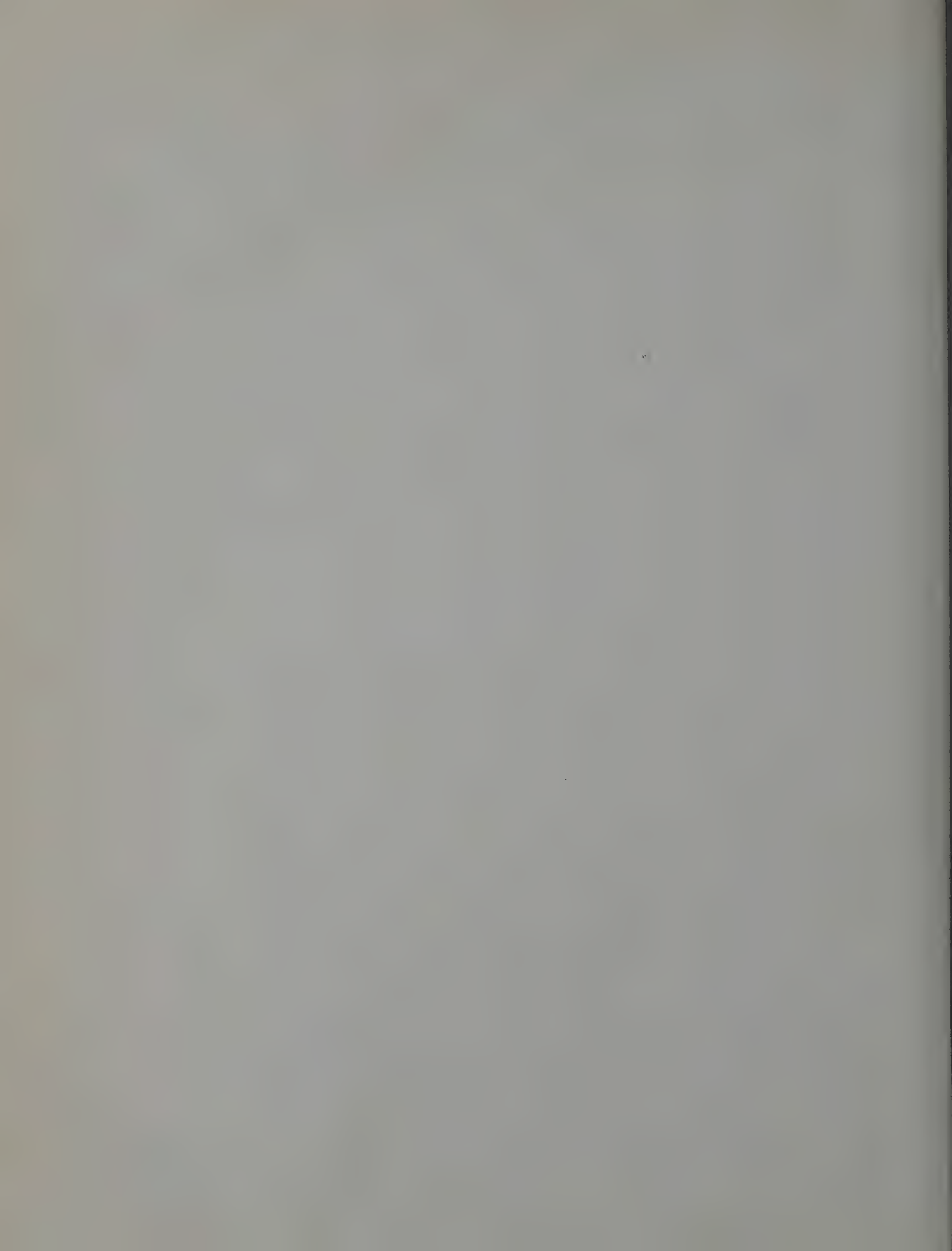


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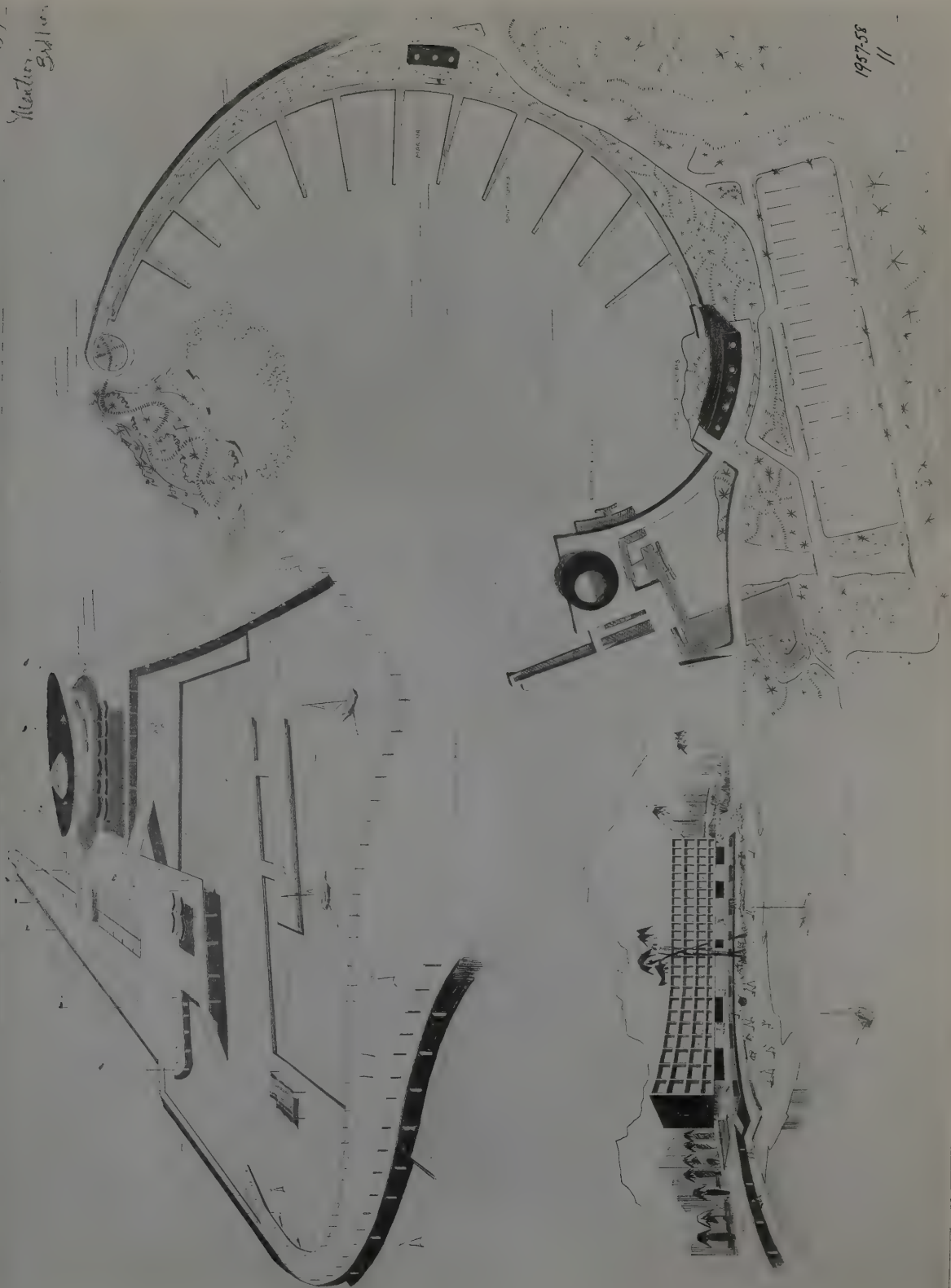
RICHARD BARCLAY POAGE
SLU W COLLEGE, STILLWATER, OKLA
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
CLASS 'A' DESIGN FALL 1957
A MUNICIPAL RECREATIONAL
PIER AND MARINA

1957-58
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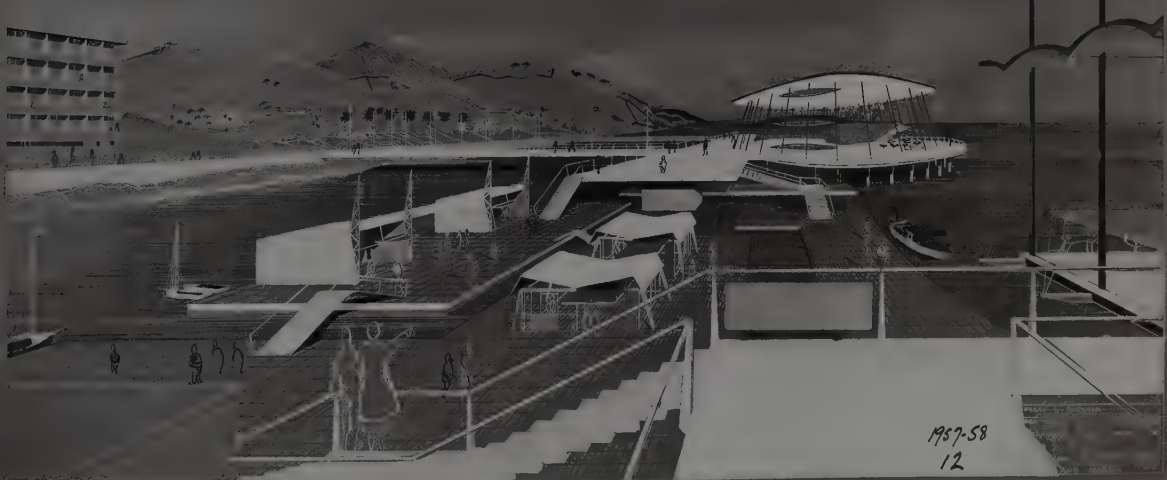


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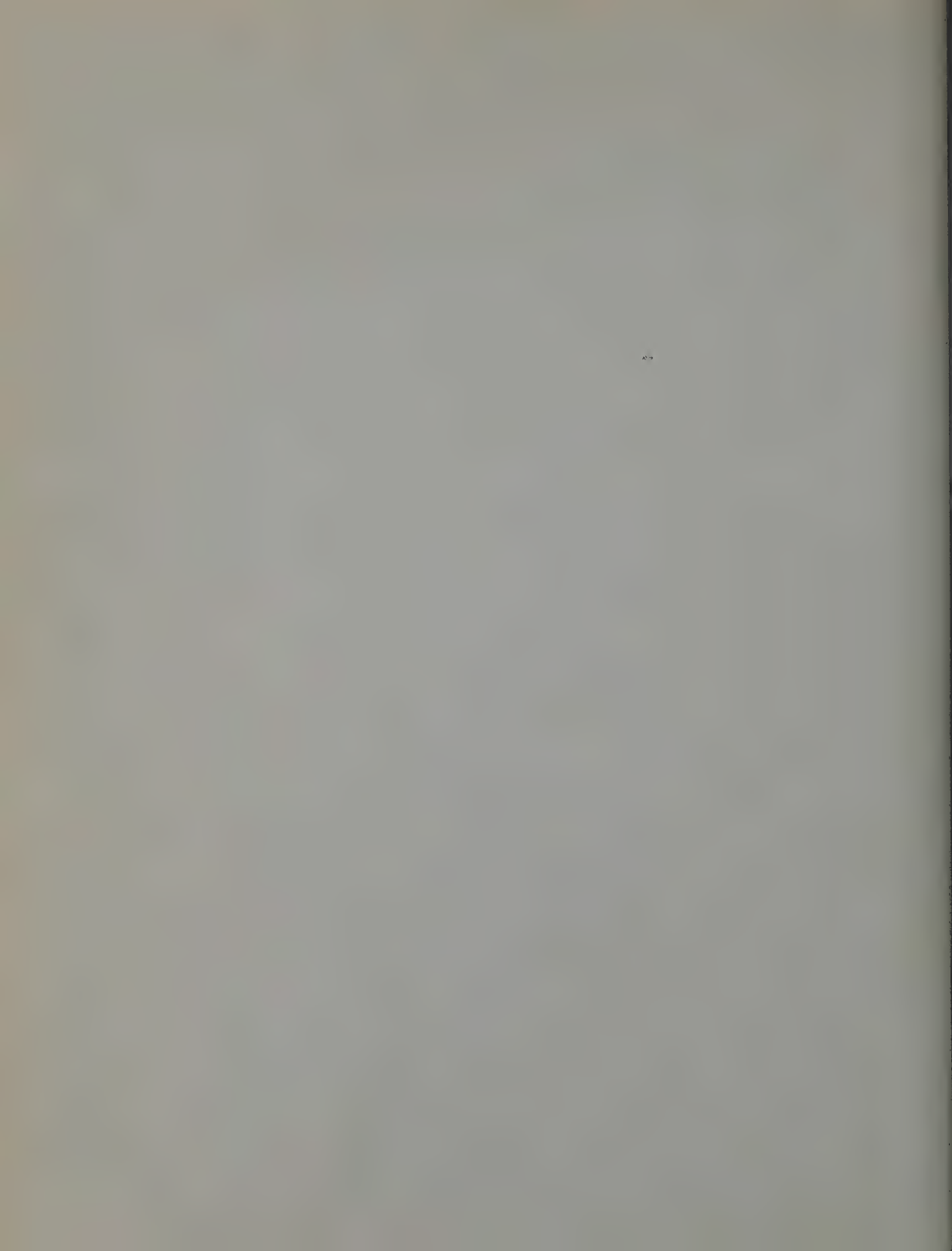
1957-58
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Mentor
with plan



1957-58
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FALL TERM - INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM -MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA PRIZE

HISTORICAL LABOR MUSEUM FOR CIO-AFL

Author - Philip Johnson, New York, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - February 4, 1958

Giorgio Cavaglieri
Anthony J. Daidone
John Gray Faron
Henry J. Euler, Jr.
Armistead Fitzhugh
M. Milton Glass

Julian Clarence Levi
Joseph J. Roberto
Benjamin Schlanger
John L. Stewart, Jr.
Anthony J. Varnas

School Representative:

Frank Montana, University of Notre Dame

Marble Institute of America, Inc. Representatives:

Romer Shawhan, R.A. Managing Director
J. Harold McGowan, Secretary

John E. Shackelford
Gustav Rees

PARTICIPANTS - 66 entries

Catholic University of America
Georgia Institute of Technology
Kansas State College
Oklahoma State University
The Rice Institute

University of Florida
University of Illinois
University of Notre Dame
Unaffiliated:
Jamaica, N.Y.

AWARDS (Prizes Withheld)

Honorable Mention Placed:

1st - D. F. Richards, Univ. of Illinois
2nd - S. L. Seaton, University of Illinois
3rd - J. McDonald, University of Illinois
4th - R. L. Paynter, Univ of Illinois
5th - J. O. Wahl, University of Illinois

Honorable Mention:

R. Y. Hsuing, University of Illinois
A. P. Breitweiser, Univ. of Illinois
K. A. Wagner, University of Illinois
W. Gaudreau, University of Notre Dame

REPRODUCTIONS:

#14 D. F. Richards, University of Illinois	(1 plate)
#15 S. L. Seaton, University of Illinois	(1 plate)
#16 J. McDonald, University of Illinois	(1 plate)
#17 R. L. Paynter, University of Illinois	(1 plate)
#18 J. O. Wahl, University of Illinois	(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY JOHN L. STEWART, Jr.

Any discussion of this problem and of the submitted solutions must first examine the program. It is significant to note that here

we have a "rebel" program, one written by a man who does not agree with the usual school program and has "fought it all during

my career as a teacher." Most students, also fight the usual school program but seldom have they a chance to do anything about it - well, here they had their chance, and the net result was quite interesting to see. Some will say that the program was too loose, overly difficult to interpret architecturally, casually and carelessly worded, but it is this author's opinion that here was a chance to take off with no limits, to soar magnificently into the higher sphere of uninhibited design!

Criticism of the solutions can be developed in three major categories. One, few solutions successfully combined plan and three dimensional development; two, with the exception of the premiated solutions there was no attempt to think in terms of beauty, dignity, spaciousness or subtle use of the material required by the program; the third factor is perhaps the most disappointing, a great majority of the submissions lacked original thought and development. The physical presentations were for the most part well handled and pleasing to the eye proving that talent and the willingness to work are still alive. What must be driven home to our current students of architecture is that if they develop nothing else they must learn and understand that their ethical and moral obligation is to stand on their own feet and design individually, imaginatively, and intelligently!

The jury was looking mostly for a dignified character in a building that would express the strength of the labor organization and its appeal to the population at large. It was extremely gratifying to note that the premiated drawings showed a consistency in architectural thinking that was definitely

superior to earlier Intermediate Projects. We believe this fact to be a tribute to the originality of the program and its author.

D. F. Richards, University of Illinois was awarded first place due to the directness of its plan solution and consistency of its physical development. The monumentality of its design was adequate without being pompous or overbearing. The use of material and structure were commended.

Project of S. L. Seaton, also University of Illinois, placed second: The scale of this solution was particularly commended. The quality of the court solution was good. The use of the perforated grille lacked for development of consistency and originality.

J. McDonald, University of Illinois, placed third: This solution was commended for its scale, use of material and virtuosity shown in its structural development. The planning though consistent was considered over complicated.

The project of R. L. Paynter, University of Illinois, placed 4th, showed a fine sense of architectural understanding in structure, material and form. Unfortunately too complicated in some of the plan area and exterior realizations, opened it to criticism.

J. O. Wahl, University of Illinois, placed 5th: This project showed an extremely sensitive and well ordered architectural development. The overall quality of the plan, the court and interior flow of planned elements were excellent. The exterior development lacked definition and purpose, inconsistent with the beauty of the plan.



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

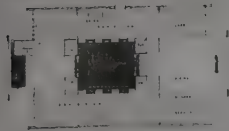


PERSPECTIVE

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SITE PLAN



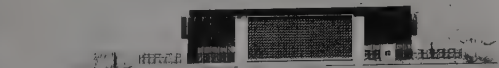
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



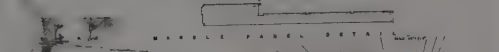
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION



WALL PANEL DETAIL

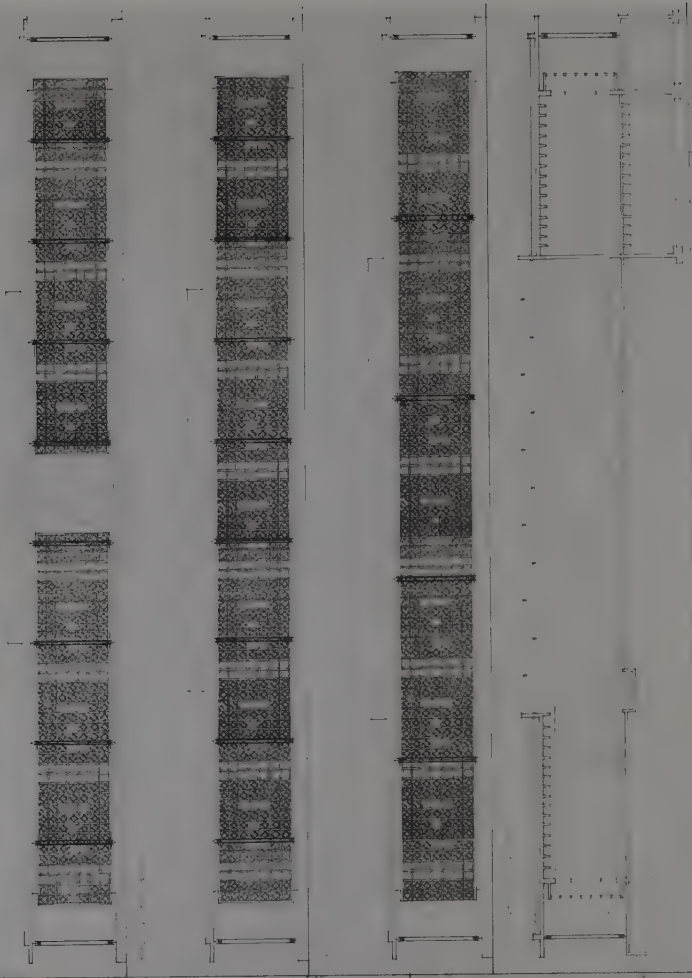


PERSPECTIVE

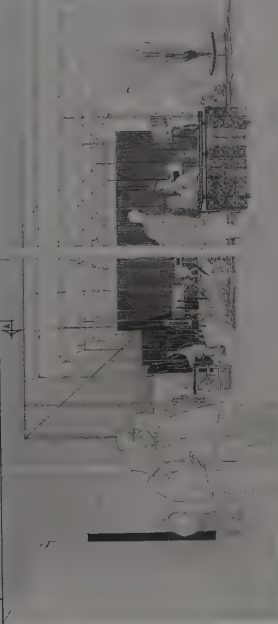
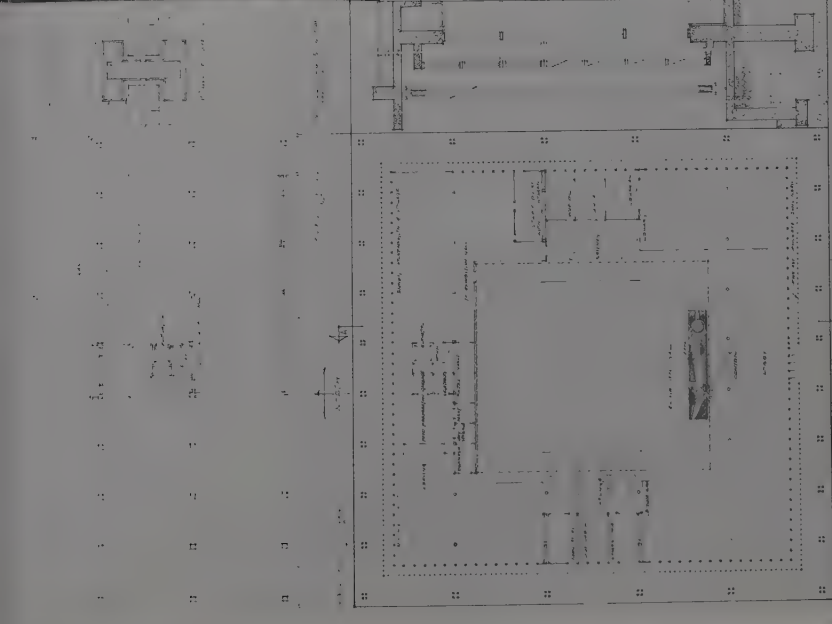
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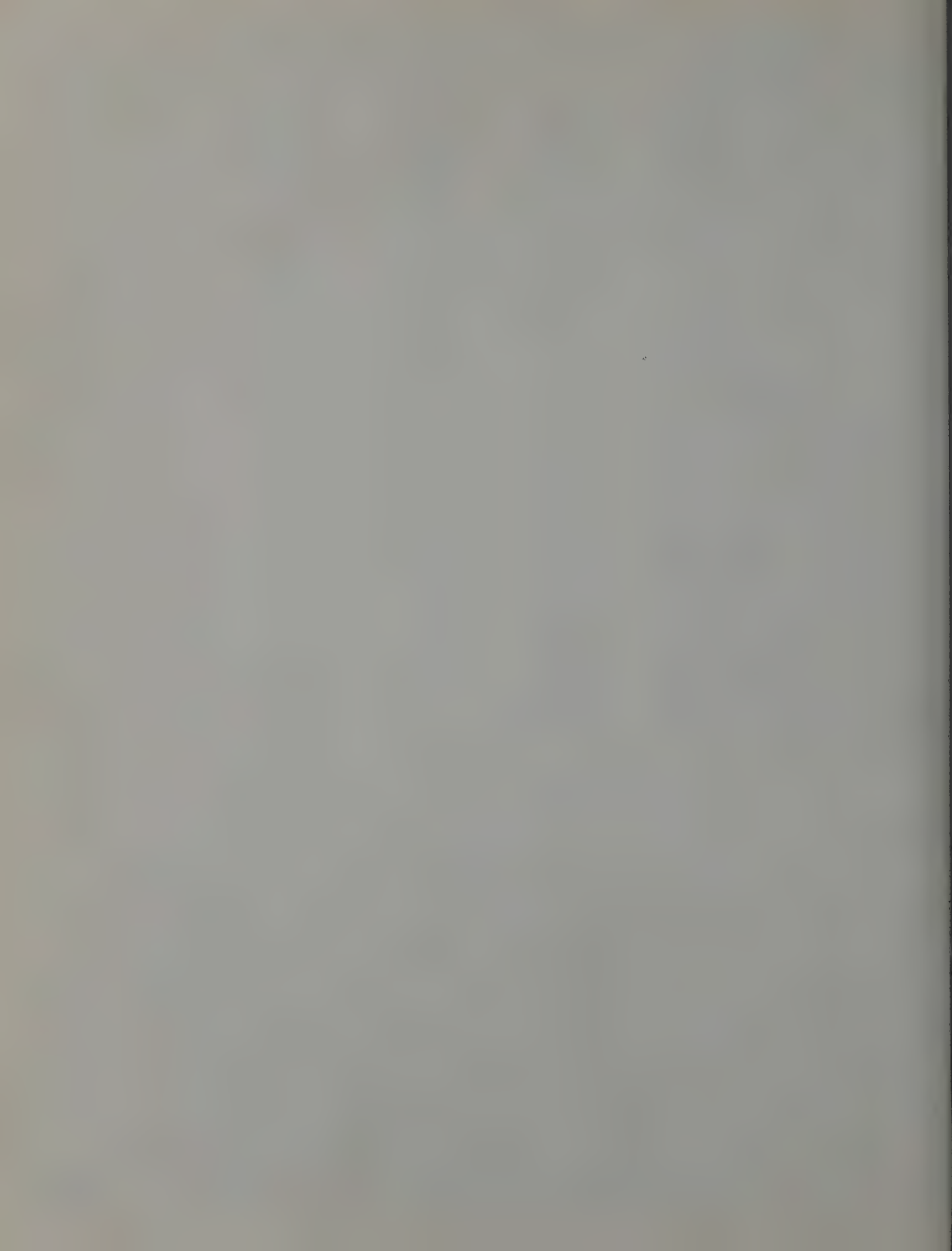


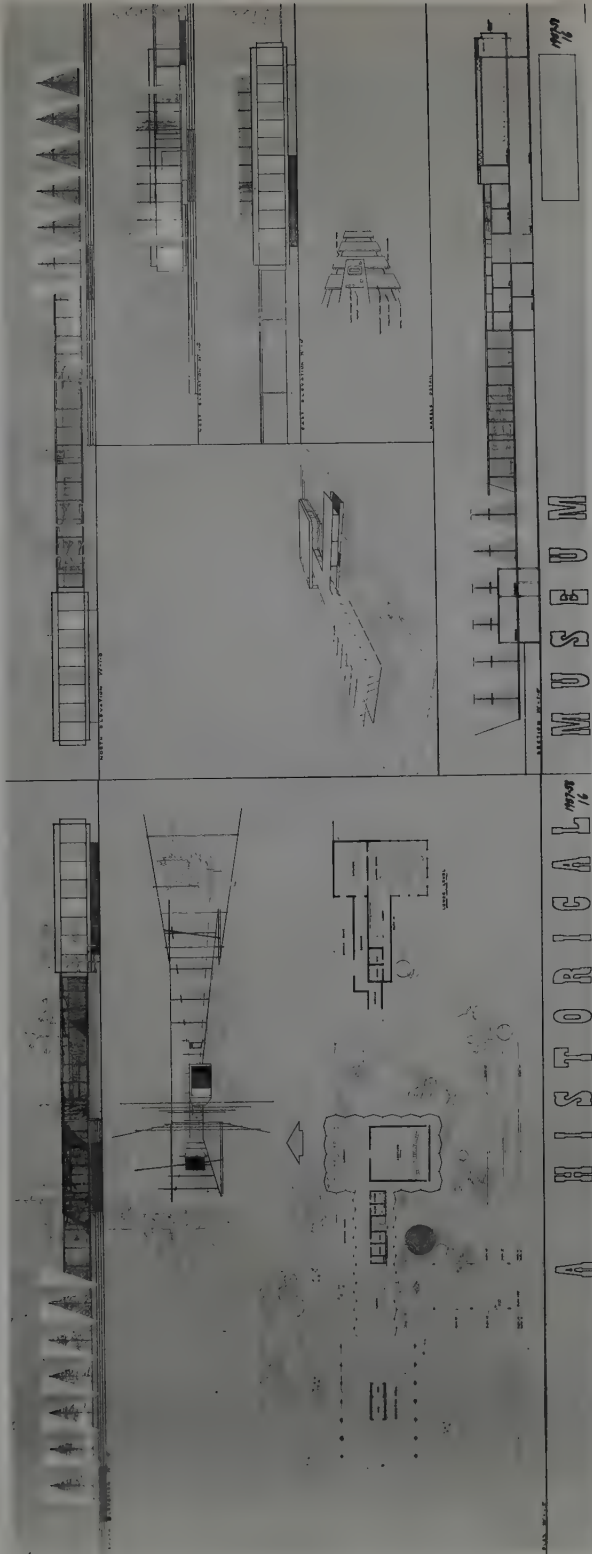
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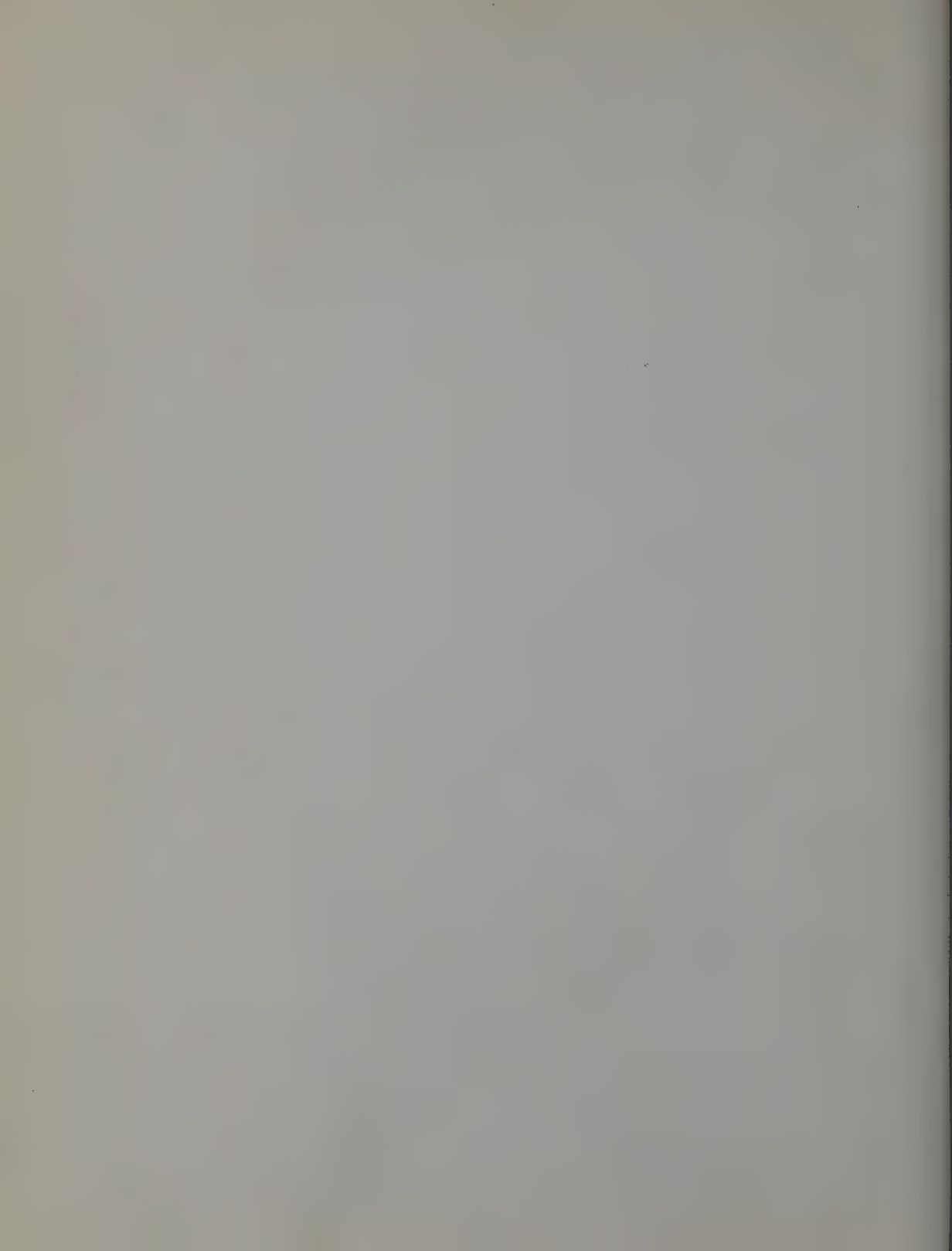


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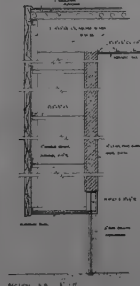




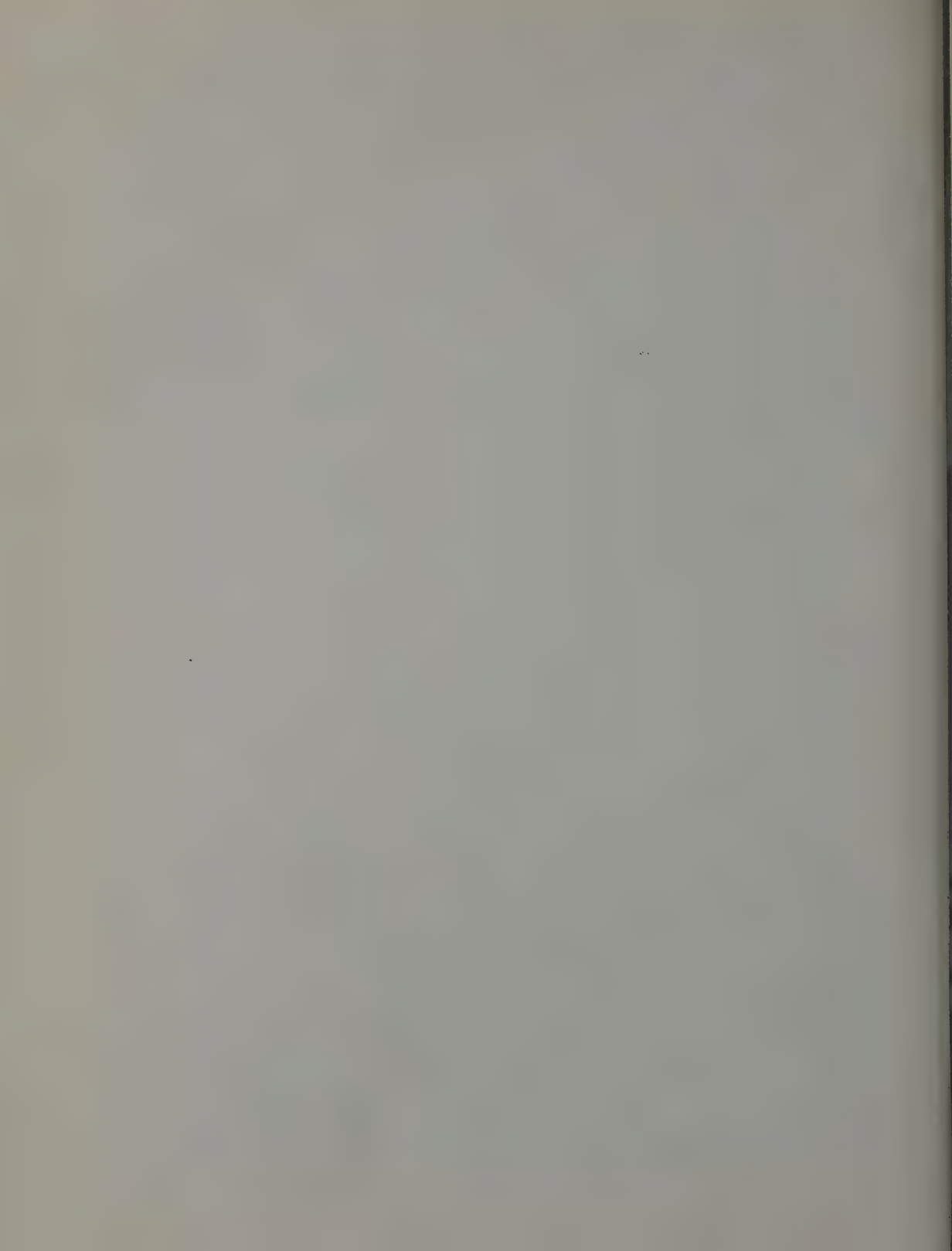
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A.F.L.-C.I.O. Historical Museum



1957-58
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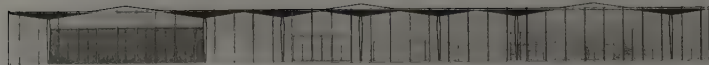


L 4601

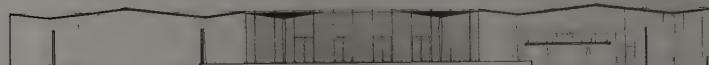


WEST ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH



EAST



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

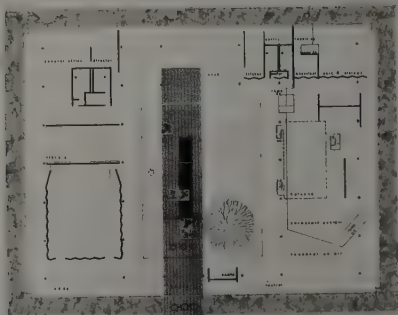
NORTH

1957-58
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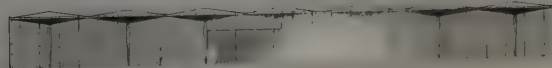
PLAN 10
EAST ELEVATION 10
WEST ELEVATION 10
SECTION 10
SECTION 10

L 4601

*Hon. Martin
Place 5th*



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST

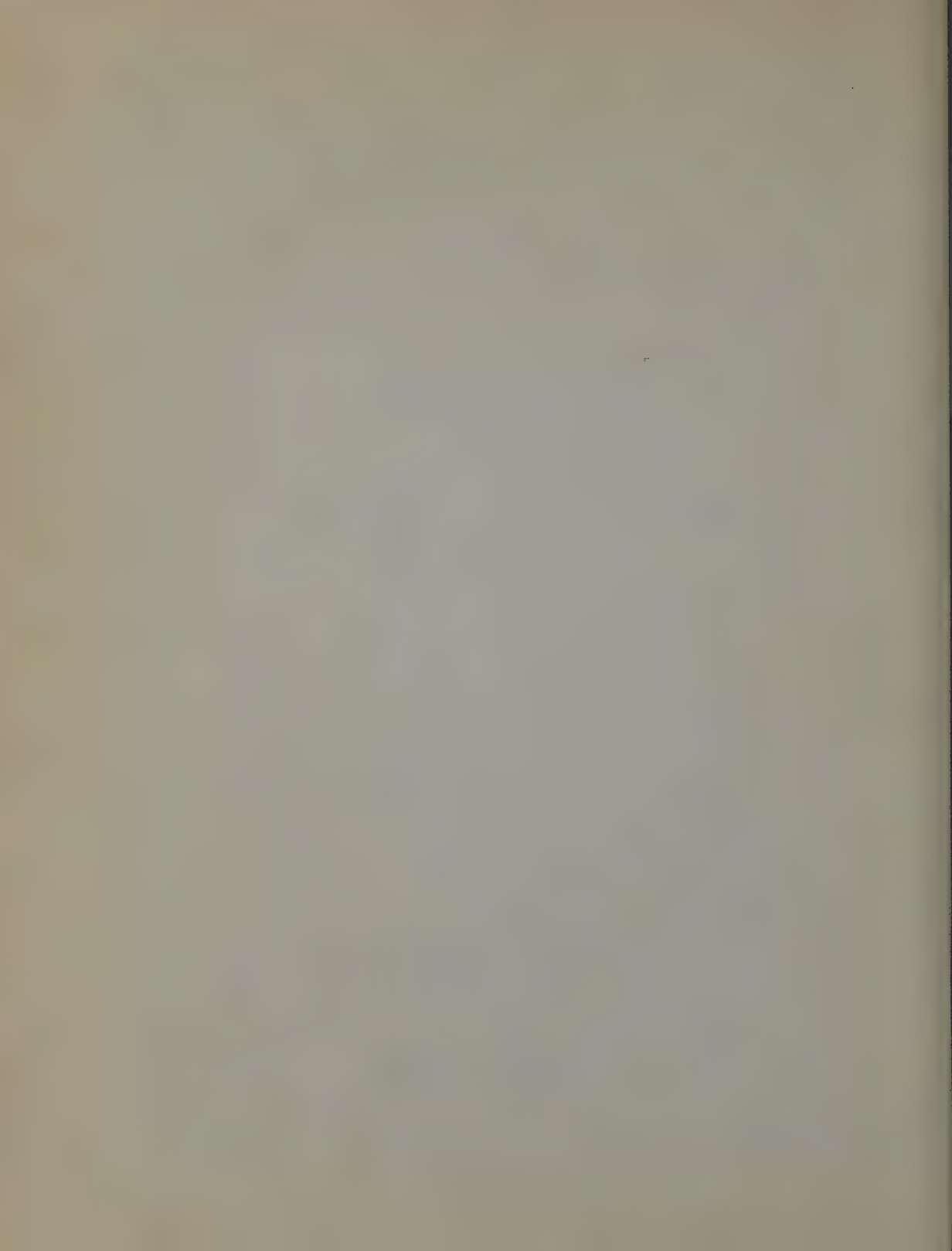


EAST

1957-58
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PLAN 10
EAST ELEVATION 10
WEST ELEVATION 10
SECTION 10
SECTION 10

A. F. L. C. I. O. MUSEUM



FALL TERM - ELEMENTARY PROBLEM - HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE

A RECREATION PAVILION FOR THE AGED, IN A CITY PARK

Author - Nathaniel C. Curtis, Jr. New Orleans, La.

JURY OF AWARD - February 4, 1958

Alonzo W. Clark, III
Nembrard N. Culin
Jacques Delamarre
Barney Edwards
Maurice Gauthier
William Grillo

Joseph Judge
Henry Kohler
Gillet Lefferts, Jr.
Charles Lee Nutt
Hugh N. Romney
Robert Rosenfield
Guerino Salerni

School Representative:

Alec Notaras, Oklahoma State University

PARTICIPANTS - 80 entries

The Cooper Union
Oklahoma State University
The Rice Institute

University of Illinois
University of Illinois, Chicago
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

Honorable Mention Placed:

Placed 1st and Prize- A. Glass Oklahoma
State University

Placed 2nd - E. Bani-Assad, Univ. of Illinois

Placed 3rd - J. B. Burt, Oklahoma State Univ.

Placed 4th - N. E. Krueger, Univ. of Illinois

Placed 5th - F. Moulis, Univ. of Illinois,
Chicago

Honorable Mention:

D. Griffin, Oklahoma State University

P. Kaefer, University of Illinois

P. M. Leroy, University of Illinois

R. H. Stievater, University of Illinois

F. D. Wendt, University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS:

- | | | |
|------|---|------------|
| # 19 | A. Glass, Oklahoma State University | (1 plate) |
| # 20 | E. Bani-Assad, University of Illinois | (1 plate) |
| # 21 | J. B. Burt, Oklahoma State University | (1 plate) |
| # 22 | N. E. Krueger, University of Illinois | (1 plate) |
| # 23 | F. Moulis, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago | (1 plate) |

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY N. N. CULIN

At the outset the jury would like to state that they were hard-put to find among the eighty submissions the ideal solution to this difficult problem, and are well aware that the first prize and the four placed all contain serious design defects.

Some of the factors given particular atten-

tion in reviewing these problems were:

1. Character. The jury felt that the program called for a solution that had a feeling of gaiety and relaxation, not too stiff, not overpowering in scale and with enough variety in the treatment of the required spaces to prevent monotony.
2. Climatic Consideration. Proper sun

shading, insulation from solar radiation, roof drainage, ample natural ventilation, indoor-outdoor relationship and insect screening, are all of importance to the design when properly expressed add to the architectural character.

3 Structural Concept. Many flat roofed submissions indicated roof thickness of twelve inches or less for spans up to 50 feet including insulation which is neither economical nor practical. Other projects employing thin concrete in the form of barrel vaults, coffered, and other repetitive forms also indicated uneconomical spans and poorly scaled sections.

4 Planning. Two solutions involved raising the building one story above grade no doubt to provide improved outlook and ventilation. However, it was felt by the jury that the added expense of elevators and inconvenience of ramps and stairs was not justified. Other projects involving the use of ramps and stairs between the elements were not favored.

5. Practical Considerations. One solution using a catenary roof suspension system failed to indicate roof drainage from the low point which occurred near the center of a large open space. Others had coffered roof construction without provision for drainage of the low points.

The first prize was awarded to A. Glass of Oklahoma State University, for a well balanced solution with an excellent relationship

of elements. Special commendation was given for the cheerful character of the elevations.

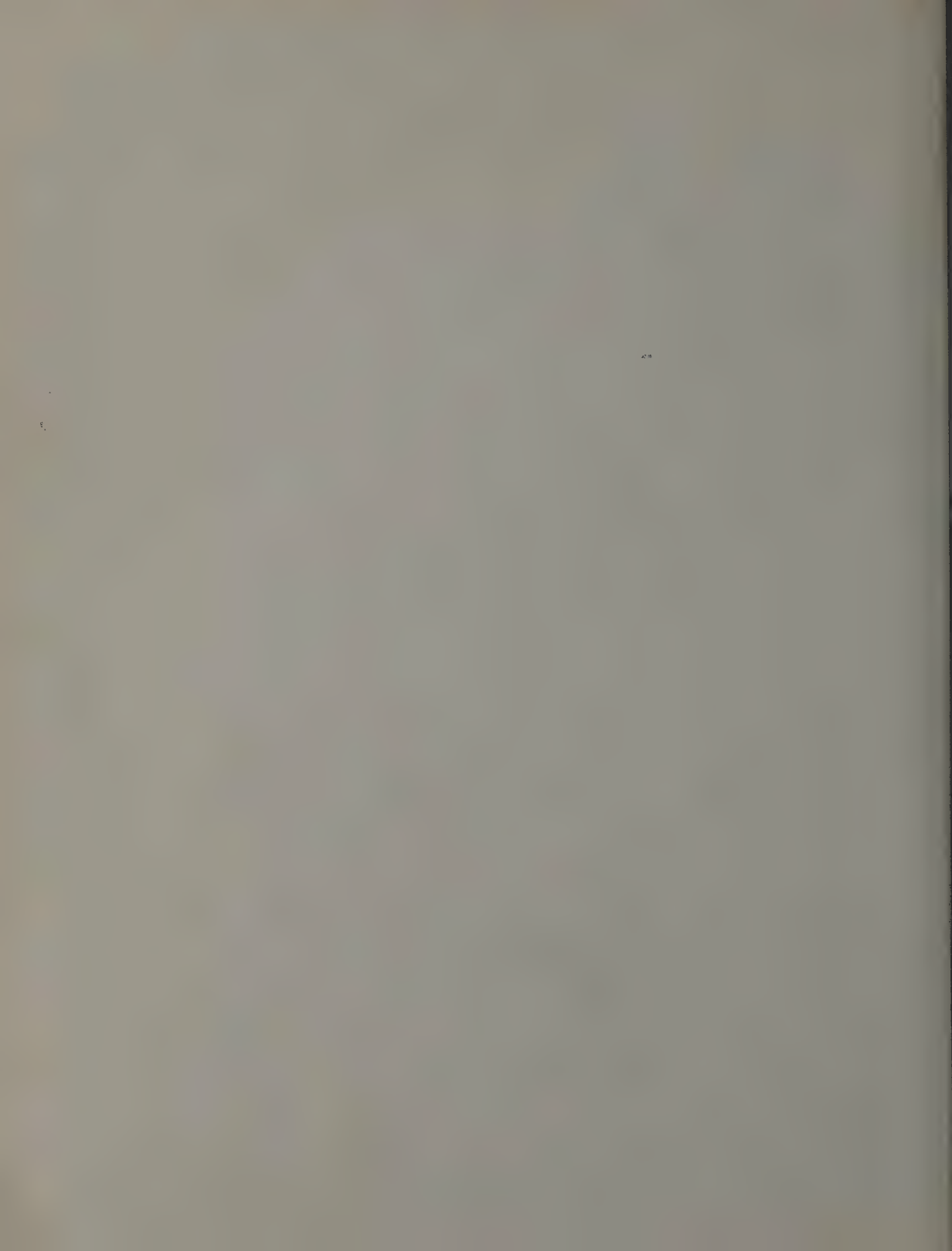
The second placed entry by E. Bani-Assad, University of Illinois, by informal planning, achieved good outlook for all spaces, through ventilation and a relaxing character appropriate to the requirements of the program.

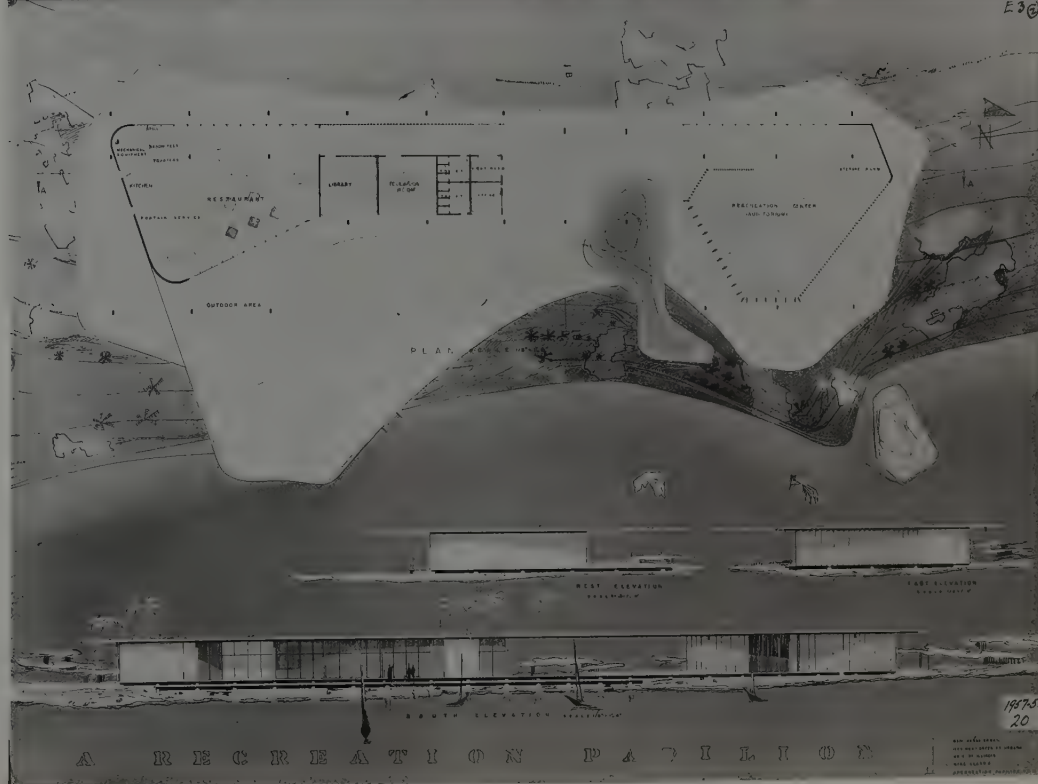
The third placed design by J. B. Burt of Oklahoma State University, received recognition by developing the project with the principal element in the form of a pavilion projecting into the lagoon and seemed to reflect the spirit of the program suggested by its title.

The fourth place by N. E. Krueger, University of Illinois, was selected for the intimate scale, pleasant relationship of the elements and the respect shown in the design for the climatic problems.

The fifth place, F. Moulis, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago, was considered the best example of the highly formalized rectilinear type of plan with the principal rooms flanking the ample patio circulation, serving also as a sheltered sitting area and providing the natural ventilation required in the locality.

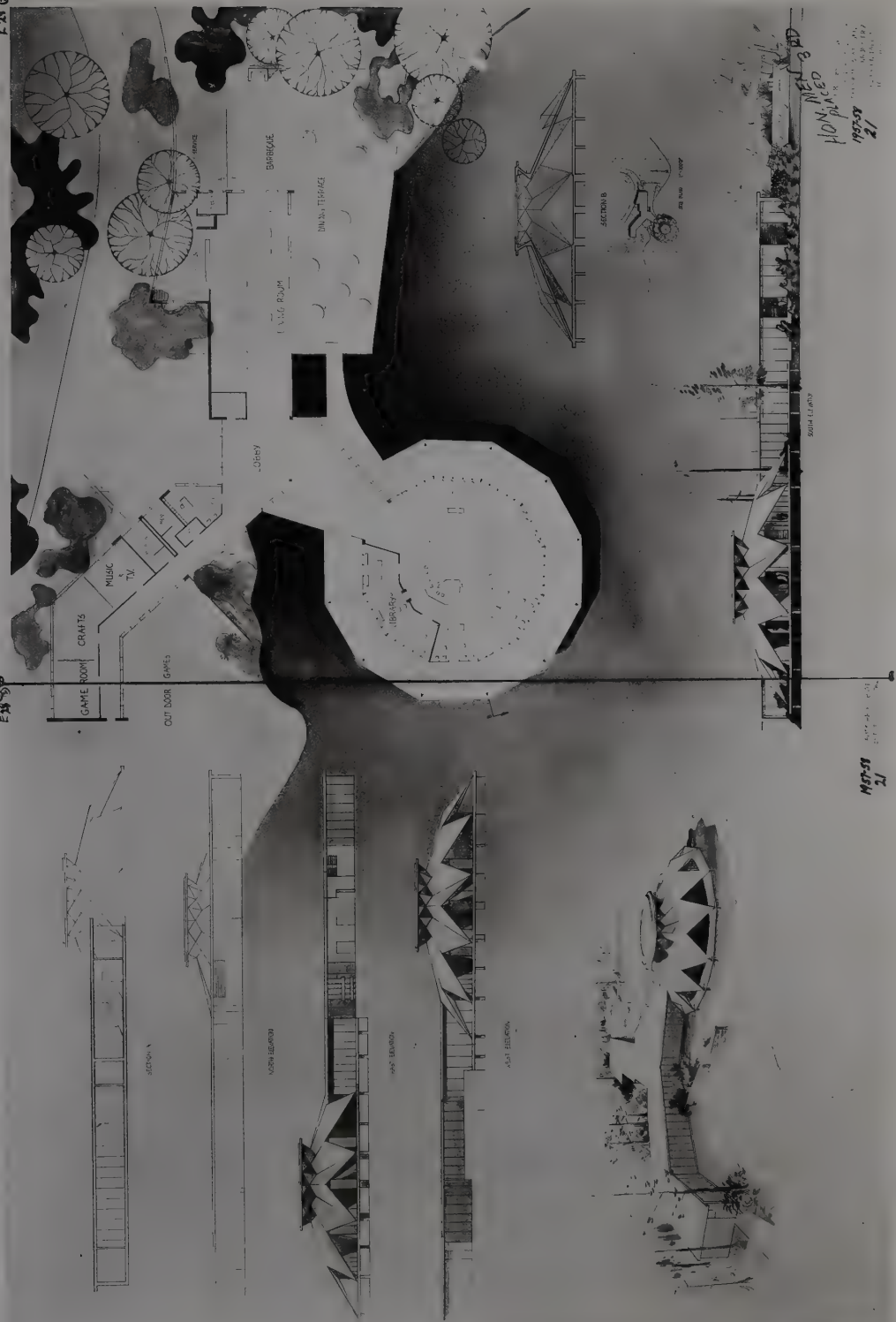
In general, the jury felt that the presentations were of a high order but that many of the otherwise well-conceived solutions suffered from a lack of architectural character, and in many cases the structural concept was grossly inadequate, poorly indicated or both.





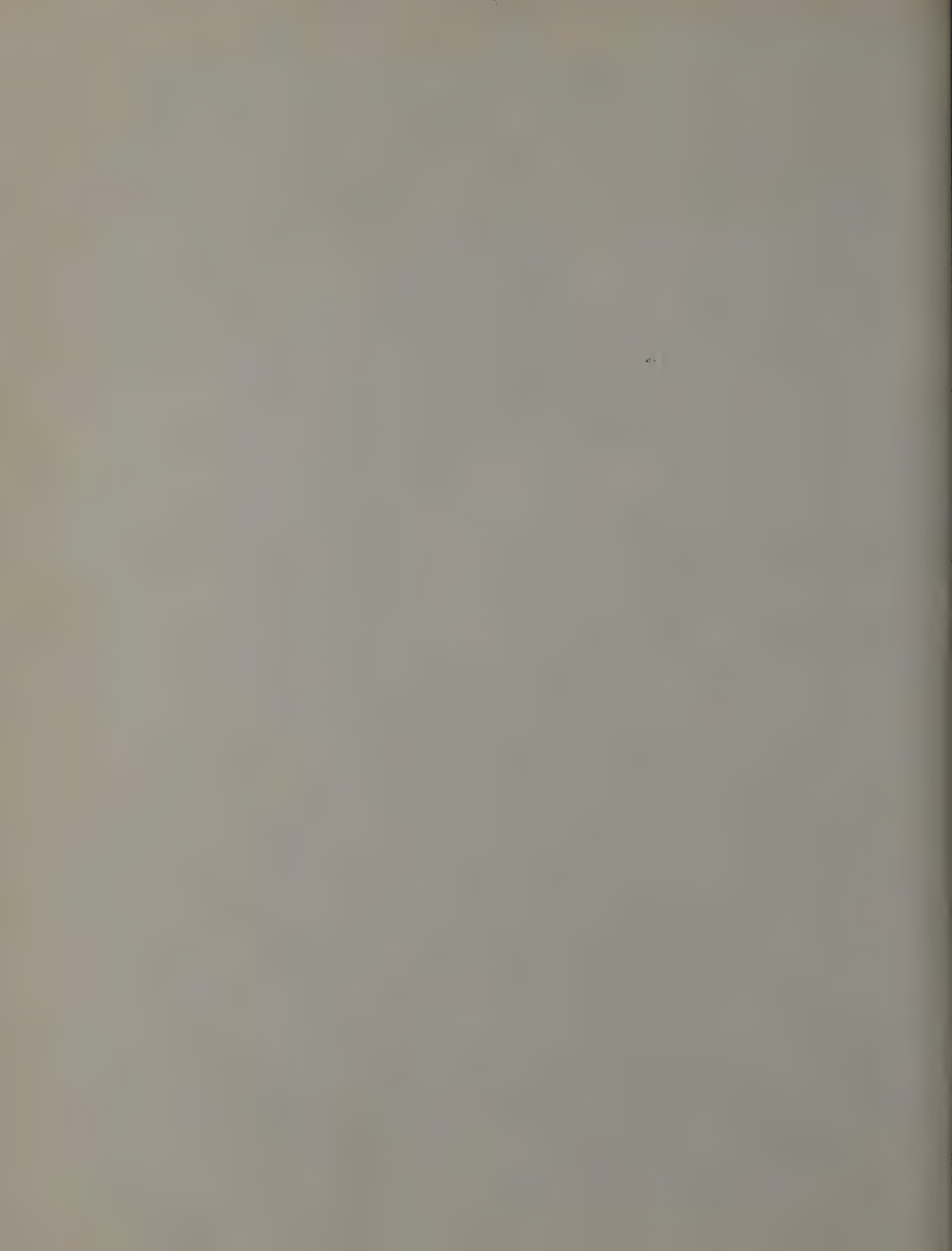
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1955

HON. NED
1955

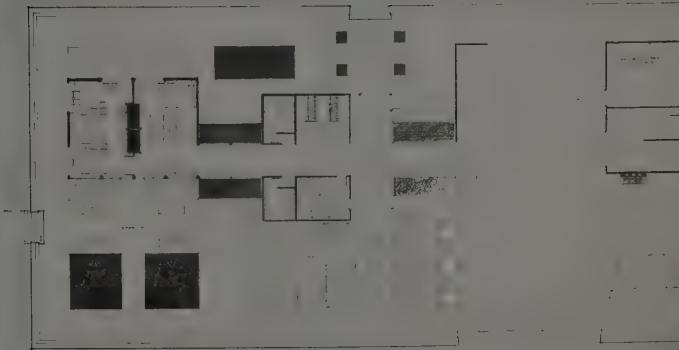




1957-58
22



E 16
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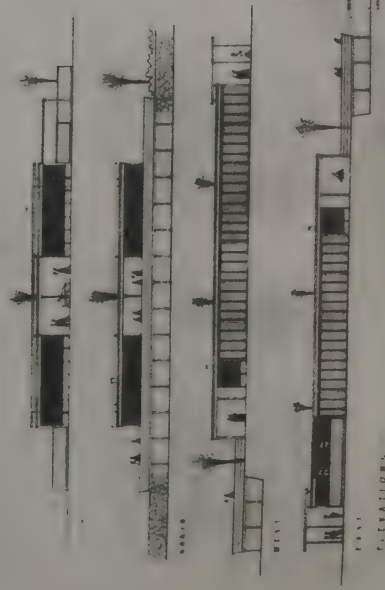
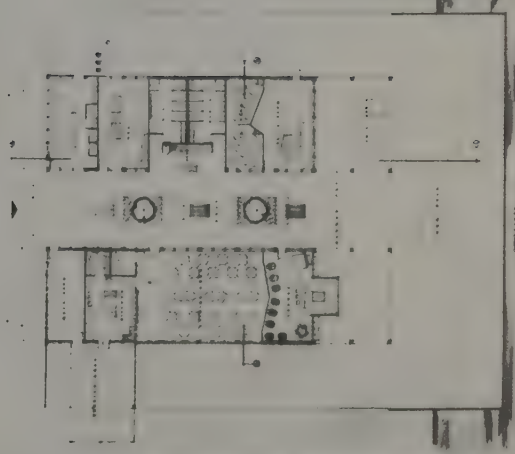
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RECREATION PAVILION
FOR BLACK PEOPLE NEW ORLEANS CITY PARK

1957-58
22

E47

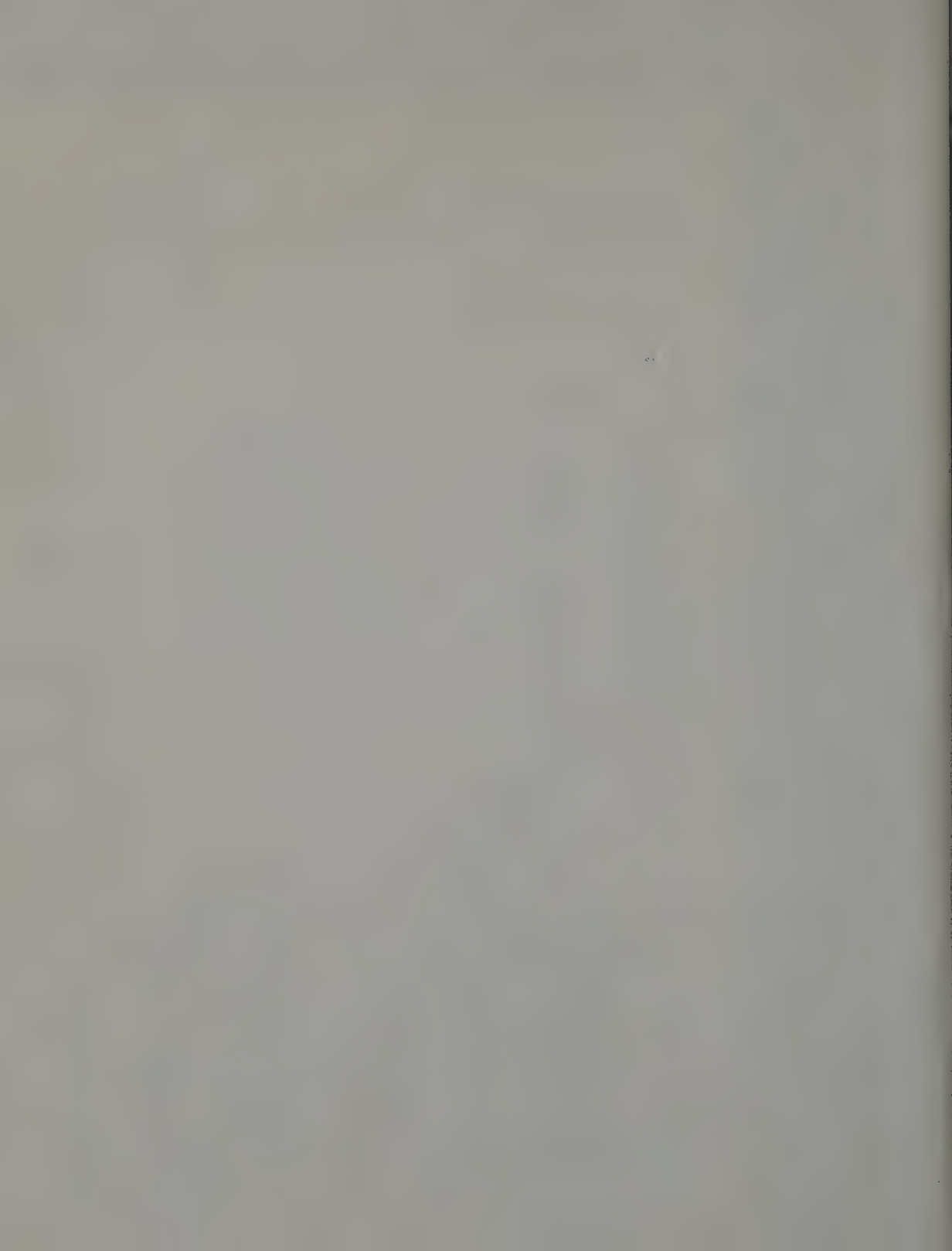
E47



A RECREATION PAVILION

A RECREATION PAVILION

Architectural drawing showing a plan view of a building with a central courtyard and surrounding rooms. The drawing is oriented vertically.



PROGRAM 1958

LLOYD WARREN FELLOWSHIP

45th PARIS PRIZE IN ARCHITECTURE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

Incorporated 1916, under the Regents of the University of the State of New York
ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN EAST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

1958 LLOYD WARREN FELLOWSHIP

Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), for at least one year's travel and study abroad, will be awarded to the winner of this architectural competition. Any U. S. citizen, under 30 years of age as of July 1, 1958, may compete provided he or she has a degree in Architecture or is scheduled to obtain one by June 1958, or can submit acceptable evidence of equivalent study and practical experience. No entry fee is required.

The competition will consist of a problem to be executed in any five consecutive weeks between November 18, 1957 and January 13, 1958. The dates of the five consecutive weeks selected by the competitor must be stated and certified by the competitor's supervisor who will issue the program on the starting date.

The problem for the competition will include the planning of a group of buildings, the development of at least one element of the group and the treatment of an interior space. All solutions submitted are to be solely the work of the competitor—executed without any criticism or assistance in conception, design or presentation.

The basis of selection will be solely on the merit of the competitor's solution since all identifying information is kept covered until the selection is made. A jury of distinguished practicing architects will select a winner and one alternate. There will be no other awards. If the winner or the alternate cannot, for any reason, accept the fellowship, it shall lapse.

The Committee on Scholarships reserves the right to retain any submission for publication or exhibition, but assumes no responsibility for its damage or loss; other entries will be returned. Cost of packing, shipping and insuring entries, will be borne by competitors as well as any other incidental expenses competitors may incur.

In order to qualify all competitors must follow **exactly** these simple rules:

On or before November 1, 1957: Fill out completely and mail the attached Application and Agreement.

On or before January 13, 1958: Send submission, carefully packed, by prepaid parcel post or prepaid railway express to:

Lloyd Warren Fellowship
National Institute for Architectural Education
115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

On or before January 20, 1958: Mail the following to same address:

- 1 Photostart of birth certificate or naturalization papers.
- 2 Signed and dated statement:
"I, _____ (name) _____, declare that my submission for the 1958 Lloyd Warren Fellowship is completely my own work, designed and executed without any criticism or assistance from anyone."
- 3 Official transcript of high school, college and post graduate record.
- 4 Short, informal, biography giving architectural experience, special interests, plan of future study, etc.
- 5 Evidence of independent financial support for any dependents for the duration of the fellowship.

The above information is needed for confirmation of the eligibility of competitors as well as for preparation of news releases when the winner is announced. None of this information is available to the jury before or during the selection session.

Any questions relating to the competition shall be sent to the Committee on Scholarships.

A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Program By John Wellborn Root, Chicago, Illinois

MR. ROOT, of the firm of Holabird & Root & Burgee, graduated from Cornell 1909, received diploma in 1913 from l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. In 1914 began with Holabird & Roche, Chicago, became a member of the firm in 1919. Work includes office and industrial buildings, hotels, stores, residences, schools, etc. Awarded Gold Medal by New York Architectural League 1930; Gold Medal by Chicago Chapter AIA 1930 for Daily News Building; Army & Navy "E" on the Scioto Ordnance Plant. He is a member Chicago Plan Commission, decorated Chevalier French Legion of Honor 1952; associate member National Academy; Fellow, American Institute of Architects.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARSHIPS:

Max Abramovitz	Hugh N. Romney	Otto Teegen
Walker O. Cain	Melvin H. Smith	Peter Van Bloem
Harmon H. Goldstone	Benjamin Lane Smith	Kenneth K. Stowell, Chairman

A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

PROGRAM

A major city in the northeastern United States proposes to build a cultural center. It is expected the Center will be more than a local undertaking; it will be national in its scope. Such a Center should furnish an adequate setting for important events such as film festivals, conventions, and major exhibits, as well as being the headquarters for the finest theatrical and musical presentations.

The project is in no sense to be considered a world's fair. It will be a permanent building or group of buildings that will serve as this city's outstanding contribution to the nation. The designer should present his ideas in such a way that people will be fired with enthusiasm to support the project and make it a reality.

THE SITE

The city has acquired a magnificent rectangular site extending along the east bank of a river 1500' in the north-south direction and 1800' in the east-west direction. The site rises gradually from 5' above the river highwater to the eastern boundary which is about 35' above highwater. The river itself, 600' wide at the site, is navigable and flows southward. Five hundred feet east of the east property line a six-lane divided super-highway passes the property in a generally north-south direction. It is contemplated that two clover leaves will be con-

structed to provide access to and from the site, as shown on the site diagram. There are also city streets on the north and south boundaries of the site, passing under the super highway, terminating at the river. From the high point of the site there is a splendid view of the city to the east and of the river and rolling country beyond to the west. North of the property, situated in rolling, wooded country, is the best residential district. South of the property there is a golf course. East of the super highway are buildings averaging eight stories in height, some of them apartments, some of them office buildings with the center of the city approximately a mile away.

THE PROBLEM

The requirements of the cultural center itself are:

- 1) A Great Hall for conventions and exhibitions, 100,000 sq. ft. level and unobstructed. In connection with, and as adjuncts to the Great Hall, provide, on two or three levels, a total of about 150,000 sq. ft. for additional exhibitions, meetings, conferences, radio and T.V. transmission, press rooms, and for receiving, shipping, storage, etc. as well as administration offices, rest rooms, etc.
- 2) Auditorium seating 3,800 persons suitable for concerts, opera, ballet, pageants, etc., complete with all its necessary and accessory facilities.

- 3) A Theater seating 1400 persons with adequate facilities for the staging of various types of theatrical and musical productions, lectures, etc.
- 4) A Restaurant with a capacity of about 400, not necessarily in one room. The kitchen facilities for the restaurant should be such that banquets can be served to the Great Hall and various private dining rooms, through a banquet serving kitchen.
- 5) A Ceremonial Court suitable for pageants and other outdoor presentations.
- 6) Parking for 5000 cars should be provided, preferably underground and or under buildings.

Although there are no further specific requirements, it is expected that landscaping of the site will receive careful attention. Outdoor exhibitions of sculpture are contemplated. Provision should be made for the care and entertainment of children while parents are visiting the Center or attending its activities. The river, of course, may well be a part of the project with its possibility for regattas, water pageants, etc.

THE PRESENTATION

The designer is expected to place himself in the position of an architect presenting a project of the

first magnitude to a group of interested persons in competition with other architects of equal calibre. The number of drawings should not be so few as to fail to present the solution of the problem clearly nor so many or intricate as to overwhelm the viewers with a confusing mass of details.

The presentation of the project is left to the designer within the following limits:

- 1) All drawings shall be on, or assembled upon not more than three sheets of rigid board 30" x 40", such as standard illustration board approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. North shall be at the top of the sheets, long axis of board horizontal.
- 2) One board shall show the site plan, including such adjacent areas as are necessary to explain its location and approaches, at a scale of one (1) inch equals 100 feet.
- 3) In addition to the over-all site plan, there shall be such clearly identified plans, sections and elevations as are required to portray the scheme adequately. The scale shall be indicated graphically.
- 4) A bird's eye or aerial perspective or perspectives; a photograph of a model may be substituted for the aerial perspective.
- 5) An interior perspective in color.

R I V E R

S I T E

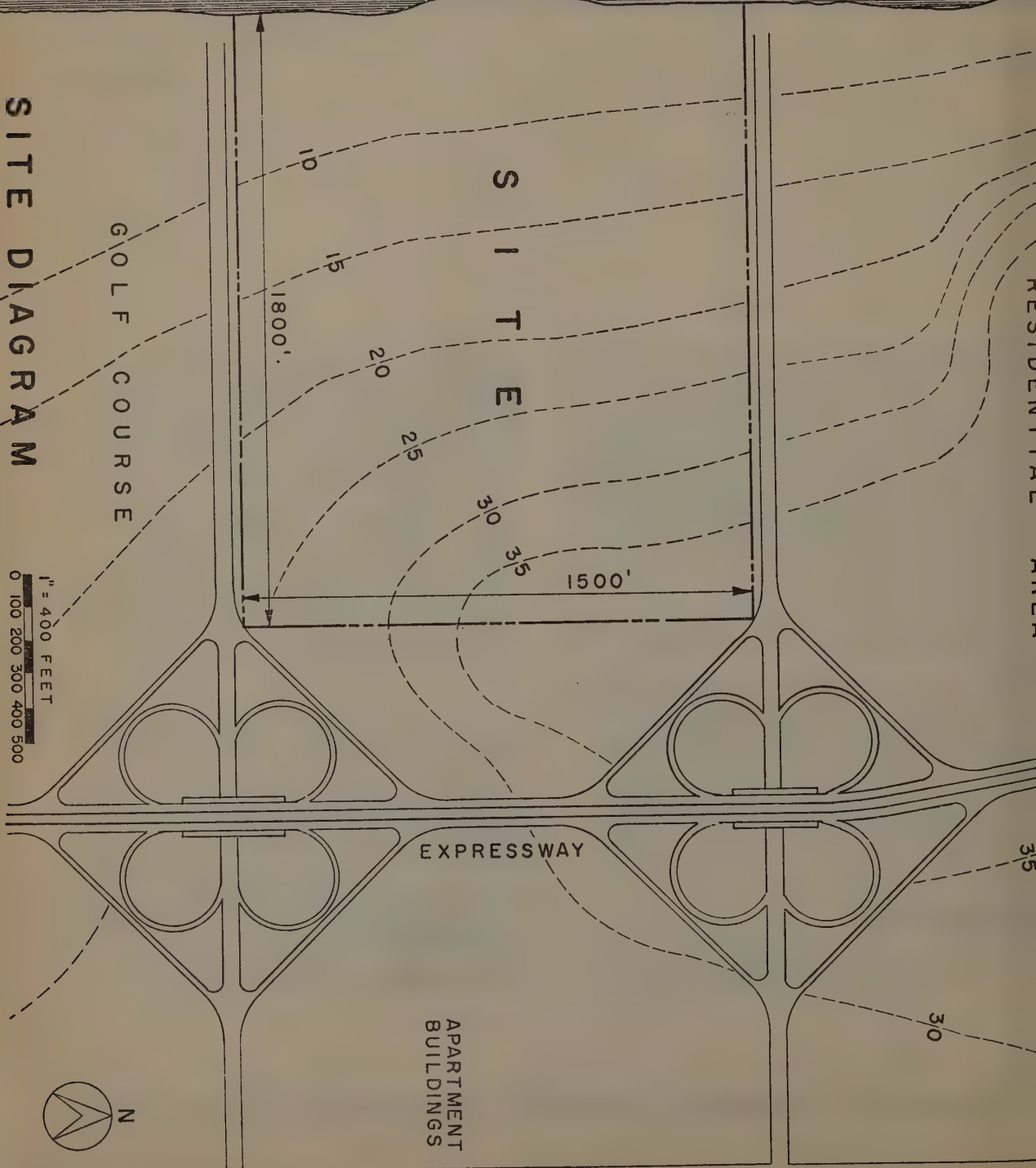
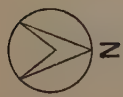
S I T E
D I A G R A M

G O L F
C O U R S E

1" = 400 FEET
0 100 200 300 400 500

EXPRESSWAY

A P A R T M E N T
B U I L D I N G S



AGREEMENT

This signed application constitutes an agreement to the following terms between the National Institute for Architectural Education, on the one hand, and me, as a competitor, on the other:

The purpose of the Fellowship is architectural study and travel abroad over a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive months. During the term of this Fellowship, no fulfillments or any other scholarship or fellowship is permitted nor enrollment in any architectural school or office, except that the Fellow during a sojourn in Paris is strongly urged to join an atelier at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and execute one problem in the First Class. The proper credentials for presentation to the French Government will be provided by the National Institute for Architectural Education. The finished problem is to be sent to the Committee on Scholarships after the judgment.

The fellowship funds shall be used solely for the pursuit of the Fellow's personal studies and travels. Payments will be made in installments, based on a detailed schedule of study and travel mutually agreed upon by the Fellow and the Committee on Scholarships.

The successful contestant, within ten days after his notification, shall prepare and submit a proposed itinerary for the term of the Fellowship. The Fellow will meet with the Committee on Scholarships as soon thereafter as possible to discuss this itinerary and the specific interests or objectives for study. No changes will be made in the approved itinerary without the written approval of the Committee on Scholarships except in extreme emergency. The Fellow will be required to start his travel no later than six months after the announcement of the award.

At monthly intervals during the tenure of the Fellowship, the Fellow is required to submit written reports on studies and progress, accompanied by at least two (2) sketches relating to the text of the report.

At the completion of the Fellowship, the Fellow is invited to submit for public exhibition a presentation reflecting the results of his studies during the Fellowship. The proposed manner of making this presentation shall be submitted to the Committee on Scholarships for approval. If the material is considered suitable the Committee will invite a special audience for preview of the exhibition of the Fellow's sketches, water colors, photographs, technical notes, or films.

Any Fellow failing at any time to comply with the terms outlined herein and as agreed upon with the Committee on Scholarships, will forfeit the balance of the payments due.

(Previously signed by competitor)

The National Institute for Architectural Education reserves the right to photograph and use drawings in its publications and to hold for one year any drawings for traveling exhibitions.

The National Institute for Architectural Education reserves the right to use student's designs in any way it deems proper, granting permission to commercial and non-commercial publications to reproduce them, upon giving due credit to the student and his school or atelier affiliation.

The National Institute for Architectural Education will not be responsible for loss or damage of any nature or description to student work.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to make changes in this circular without prior notification.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM
FALL TERM 1957-1958

HISTORICAL LABOR MUSEUM FOR CIO-AFL

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZE

Sponsor: Marble Institute of America, Inc.

First Prize	\$150.00	Fourth Prize	\$50.00
Second Prize	\$100.00	Fifth Prize	\$25.00
Third Prize	\$75.00		

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks
between September 15, 1957 and January 20, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judging. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are due at the Institute office.

Each entry shall represent the work of only one student; and only one solution to a problem may be submitted by any one student.

Entries must be identified in a space 4" x 2" in the lower right-hand corner on the face of each sheet by printing legibly: a) full name and address of competitor; b) name of school, atelier, or supervisor; c) grade and title of the competition. A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in the upper right-hand corner.

All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x 40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate on a separate list for each problem, date and express receipt number (if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judgment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE, as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared. BULLETIN subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photographs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is \$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per report or print.

Address all correspondence and shipments to National Institute for Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Circular of Information for 1957-1958 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



HISTORICAL LABOR MUSEUM FOR CIO-AFL

INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM
FALL TERM 1957-1958

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, Inc. PRIZES

Program by Philip Johnson, New York, N. Y.

PHILIP JOHNSON, obtained his degree in Architecture from Harvard University in 1943. Was Director of Department of Architecture and Design of the Museum of Modern Art 1949-54. Has been on the faculty of Cornell, Yale and Pratt, and has authored many articles and publications.

PREAMBLE

The following, in resume form, outlines the historical background of the labor movement and as such is the "raison d'être" of our program. This outline is only a guide to the student. Complete research will give a more complete understanding of the problem.

In the 17th century skilled workers and employers in some trades i.e. tailoring, were members of the same organization or guild. This guild set up rules whereby workers could gain skill in their field and eventually become employers. The guilds failed because of the conflicts of interest between employer and worker. By 1800 various worker organizations began to appear as the first labor unions. In 1842 the Massachusetts Supreme Court legalized unions. These began to take shape as labor, economic and political forces around 1850 in Europe, and the United States, and manifested themselves in the 1870's in Germany as the Hirsch-Dunker Unions. The movement received its first real growth as a result of the Industrial Revolution in the middle of the 19th century. Before 1880 the development was headed by the Knights of Labor in the United States, which included under its sphere of influence, dock workers, gas workers and others. Those early years saw highlighted the struggle against sweat shops and for collective bargaining. The development of craft and industrial developments in the trade union movement became apparent.

In 1881 the American Federation of Labor was organized as the first large-scale labor organization in the United States to concentrate on organization of the various craft industries. At about this time another group seeking organization on an industry wide basis was

established—The Industrial Workers of the World. The A. F. L. is now a federation of many National Unions, i.e. the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, United Leather Workers, etc. By 1933 the unions had not succeeded in making any real headway in industry, because of the conflict between craft and industrial techniques. In 1935 the C. I. O. originally the Committee for Industrial Organization and later the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was founded to organize national unions specializing in industrial production, i.e. United Automobile Workers, United Steel Workers, United Mine Workers, etc.

In 1935 President Roosevelt signed into law the National Labor Relations Act making it illegal for employers to prevent workers from joining unions and guaranteeing certain rights to organized labor. By this time the C. I. O. and A. F. L. had become important political forces in the U. S. A. In 1947 the Taft-Hartley Act was passed limiting the scope of union activities. The labor movements now have affiliation with the United Nations. Today the A. F. L.-C. I. O. are combined representing a force of over 17,000,000 members.

This development saw many events and personalities marking its growth. There were many bitter struggles with victories and defeats. Many of the early figures are now almost legendary and the events are part of our national history. To preserve this and recall to both union members and the public generally what has gone into the development of this important force, this museum is being built. The C. I. O.-A. F. L. wish to dedicate the building to those who made this possible.

FALL TERM 1957-1958

PROGRAM

The clients for this Museum are very unusual. They are not sure of the specific building requirements of such a program. However, they do have funds sufficient to build an outstanding and beautiful building that would express their desires in the most complete and uncompromising manner.

The building will be built on part of a city park which is flat and surrounded by oak trees situated to suit the competitor's wishes. The following program is only a rough suggestion, since the competitor may think of a good idea which would demand changing the requirements, as is often true in Museum work. The clients wish to stress beauty in the building as representing the dignity of Labor rather than mere utility.

The Building Program:

Suggestion only: Exhibition space of 5,000 square feet plus or minus. A lecture hall for 300 plus or minus with a platform (no stage!) with pitched or flat floor, audially private or not from the exhibition space. Two offices, one for Director and one general for assistant and clerical staff, storage area and receiving room. Toilet facilities for personnel and public. Entrance area, lobby, coat checking, Lunch room and kitchen to serve 100. Library 5,000 volumes. Parking is not a consideration.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Four elevations $\frac{1}{8}$ " to the foot; floor plans at $\frac{1}{16}$ " to the foot; section at $\frac{1}{8}$ " to the foot. Exterior perspective as large as possible, one interior perspective plus any material that will help show the designer's intention.

Special attention is to be directed to the use of marble

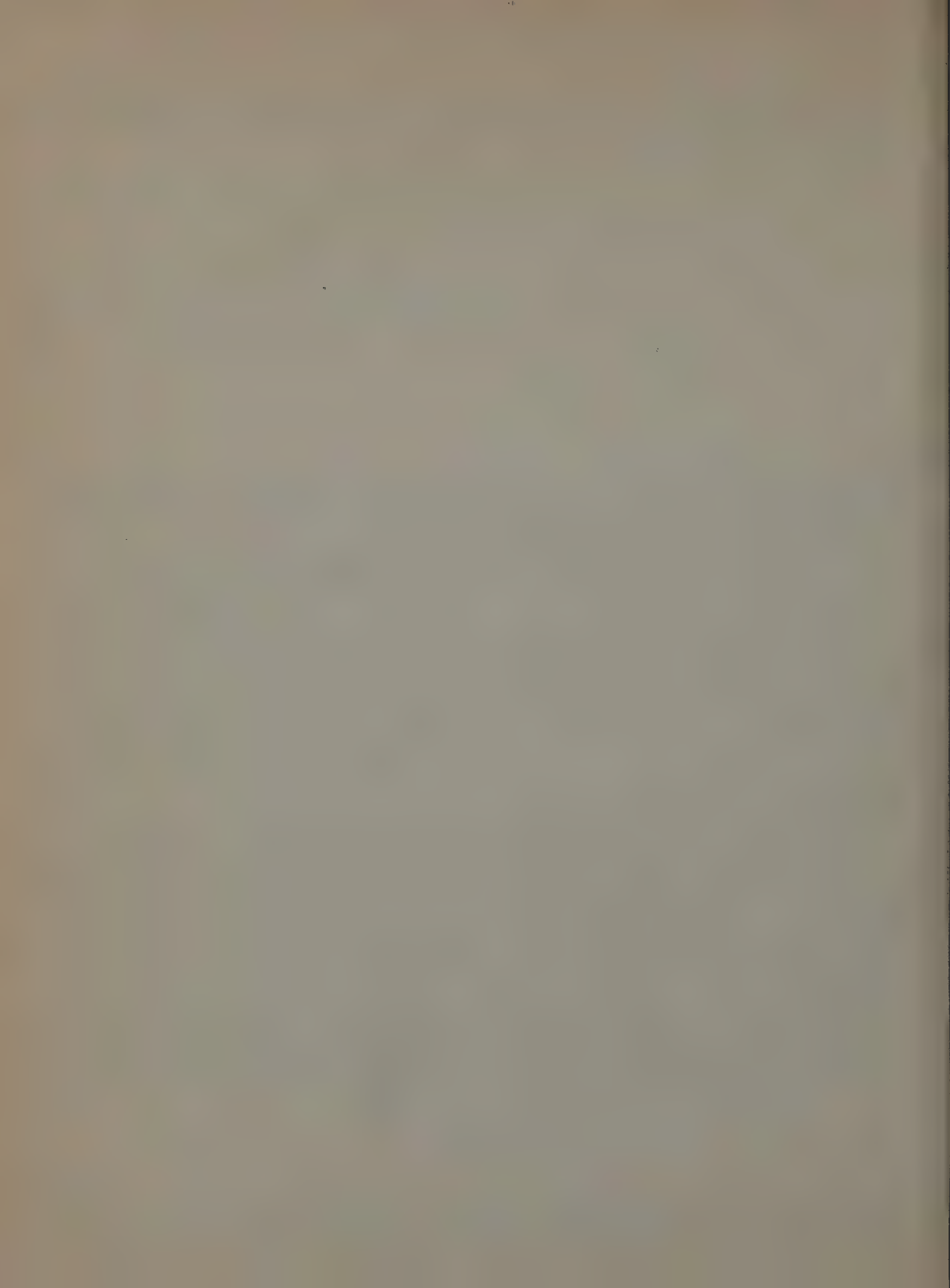
since to be eligible for the prizes a detail in color showing uses and kinds of marble must be included as part of the presentation.

Addendum—Editor's Note: In developing the program Mr. Johnson disagreed with our noting the specific requirements of the program and the minimum requirements. We are quoting his reasoning below because we feel the essence of his comments is absolutely correct. Students wishing to vary from strict conformance to the requirements as a result of their research may do so providing the overall areas and the aims of the author are preserved.

"I realize that in my casual way I have upset your usual system of writing programs. Perhaps I should have explained that I do not agree with the usual school program and have fought it all during my career as a teacher.

"As an architect for more than one actual museum in this country, I have found that the client does not indeed know what he wants and does not have any idea of space or theme. But more important, I find that in the educational process if contestants are given 'crutches' such as 'toilets,' 'offices,' and so forth, they tend to lean on the requirements rather than **thinking in terms of beautiful or spacious conception**. In addition, jurors will tend to agree with this functionalist interpretation and not trouble themselves **to look for beauty**.

"In the minimum requirements again I feel that since what would present correctly a vaulted building would be a foolish presentation for a flat roofed building. Frank Lloyd Wright's presentations, for example, are very different from Mies', but they are both characteristic of the men and it would be wrong to force them into a rigid system."



A MUNICIPAL RECREATION PIER AND MARINA

SOCIETE des ARCHITECTES DIPLOMES PRIZE

Sponsor: Members of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes P. G. F. Groupe Americain

First Prize \$50.00

Second Prize \$25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any ten (10) consecutive days between September 15, 1957 and January 20, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judging. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are due at the Institute office.

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All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

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PROGRAM



A MUNICIPAL RECREATION PIER AND MARINA

SKETCH PROBLEM
FALL TERM 1957-1958

SOCIÉTÉ des ARCHITECTES DIPLOMES PRIZE

Program by William L. Pereira, Los Angeles, Calif.

WILLIAM L. PEREIRA, received his degree from the University of Illinois; Gargoyle 1929 and the Scarab Medal in 1940; began his practice in Chicago later organized the present firm of Pereira and Luckman for Planning, Architecture & Engineering. Practice includes all types. He has been supervising architect since 1952 for Calif. Inst. of Tech. and architect since 1953 for Univ. of Calif. Santa Barbara. Consulting Architect of Beverly Hills, Master Plans since 1954, Hugh Aircraft Co. and Northrop Aircraft Corp. He has been the recipient of numerous honors for his architectural work; received a professorship at Univ. of Calif. where he taught Architecture, Design and Planning. He has also authored numerous books and articles.

PROJECT

As a part of a large-scale planned development of a portion of the eastern coast of the Island of Oahu, it is desired that a particular site be developed to provide a municipal recreation facility comprised of a recreation pier, small craft marina, and related facilities. This center will cater to the weekend recreational need of the island residents and the increasing numbers of mainland tourists.

Location

Oahu is a major island of the Hawaiian group, having on the southern coast the cities of Honolulu and Waikiki and the Naval facilities at Pearl Harbor. The warm climate is conducive to year-round enjoyment of such a recreational facility, both outdoors and indoors. Warm trade winds from the northeast are prevailing. Occasional heavy rains of brief duration occur during part of the year.

The area around Popoia Island and Alala Point has been selected as the project site. The eastern coast is separated from Honolulu by a range of mountains reaching maximum elevations of over three thousand feet. Principal access from Honolulu is by means of highways through newly constructed tunnels, approach roads by highway along the coast, and by boat.

Competition Site

The site for this project has been selected as a focal point of the over-all development. Included is the outlet of a canal connecting an inland lake with Kailua Bay and the ocean. The canal will be developed to handle a busy traffic of small pleasure craft. Breakwaters will be extended from the point on the northwest side of the canal and from Popoia Island, one of these breakwaters being the recreation pier. Land lying near the surface, between Popoia Island and the Oahu mainland, will be built up forming a land bridge against which the docking facilities for small craft will be arranged inside the resulting sheltered harbor. A sea wall will be constructed from the canal to Alala Point along the Oahu shore to maintain a constant water line.

GENERAL

The problem is essentially one of planning. Careful consideration should be given to the relationships of the various elements to each other and to their surroundings, to the general character, and to the problems of access and circulation.

It is emphasized that circulation between the elements and around the harbor be pedestrian or by boat. With the possible exception of necessary service accesses, the

FALL TERM 1957-1958

handling and parking of automobiles should be separated from the pattern of pedestrian circulation.

Project Requirements

1. Dance Pavilion—for about 600 persons—approximately 7,000 sq. ft.
2. Dining and Refreshment Facilities, including:
 - Dining Room—300 persons
 - Informal Restaurant (cafeteria and counter)—300 persons
 - Snack Concessions
 - Adequate Kitchen needs
3. Marina—docking and service facilities (such as electricity, water, garage for motor repair, showers, lavatories, etc.) for 300-400 small craft.
 - Assume 10 feet width allowance per boat for the average cruiser length of 30 feet. Marine supplies store—1500 sq. ft. Toilets (public).
4. Terminus and stopping points for sight-seeing boats and water taxis.
5. Limited shopping—specialties and native crafts—10,000 sq. ft.
6. Promenade for pedestrian movement around the harbor.

7. Parking (harbor shore to be reserved for pedestrian use, except service), 1000 cars.

8. Accommodations for overnight and weekend visitors—200 guest rooms.

The buildings may be distributed between the island and the mainland at the discretion of the designer.

It will be assumed that bathing beach will be situated to the northwest fronting on the bay and **not** occupying any portion of the small harbor. The canal may be bridged, if desired, in such a manner as to allow the passage of small craft.

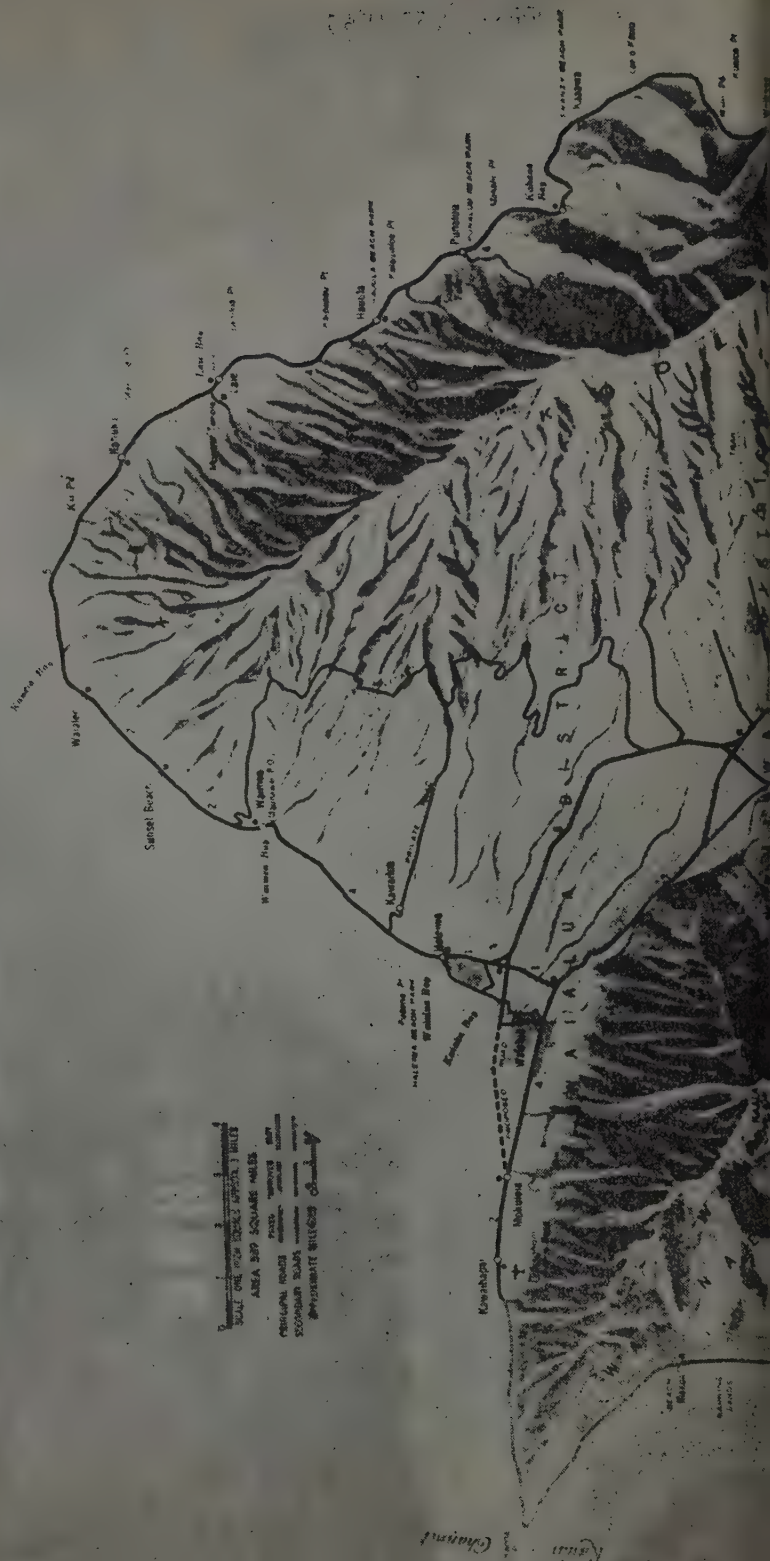
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

General Plan at the scale of 100 feet to the inch.

- a. Show disposition of elements
- b. Indicate utilization of spaces between elements
- c. Show accesses to parking, and service
- d. Show general circulation pattern and methods of moving
- e. Landscaping

Two eye-level perspectives

General views showing the character of buildings, ground surfaces, landscaping, lamp standards, benches and other street furniture. Indicate type of architecture and materials employed.



SCALE 0 TO 100 KILOMETERS
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 AREA 100 SQUARE KILOMETERS
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 PERMANENT RESIDENTS
 TEMPORARY RESIDENTS
 PROPOSED RESIDENTS

PACIFIC OCEAN

KAILUA BAY

Kailua

(Nanikai P O)

BREAK WATER &
PIER - PLACEMENT
OPTIONAL

KAILUA BEACH
PARK

Popoia Island
(Bird Refuge)

OUTSIDE LIMIT OF
LAND READER -
DOCKING AND
SERVICE - SMALL
CRAFT.

Alala Pt

KAILUA
CENTER
(13,000 POP)

ROAD

WIND DIRECTION

SEE MAPS INSIDE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

ADVANCED PROBLEM
FALL TERM 1957-1958

A SHOPPING CENTER

KAWNEER COMPANY PRIZES

Sponsor: Kawneer Company of Niles, Michigan

First Prize	\$100.00	Third Prize	\$50.00
Second Prize	\$ 75.00	Fourth Prize	\$25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks
between September 15, 1957 and January 20, 1958.

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All plans to be similarly oriented.

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PROGRAM



A SHOPPING CENTER

ADVANCED PROBLEM
FALL TERM 1957-1958

KAWNEER COMPANY PRIZES

Program by Victor Gruen, AIA, New York, Detroit, Los Angeles

VICTOR GRUEN came to the United States from Vienna where he studied at the Technical Institute and Academy of Fine Arts. He began his own practice in the year 1932. In 1938 he came to the United States and in 1951 organized his present firm, with offices currently in New York, Beverly Hills, San Francisco, Detroit, and Minneapolis. Though primarily known for his outstanding work in department store and shopping center design, he has an extensive practice in other types such as housing projects, residential, commercial, communications, etc. He is the author of "How to Live with Your Architect" and numerous magazine articles.

PREAMBLE

Land usage planning and preliminary architectural planning as well as design for a number of typical store fronts for a regional shopping center to be erected on the outskirts of a large city located in a climate of great extremes in temperature in summer and winter.

PROGRAM

Site

The site contains approximately 51 acres of land, is irregularly shaped, and has good accessibility from highways, as shown on sketch. The land is, for practical purposes, flat.

Principles Governing Design

Because of the extremes in climatic conditions, the developers desire to have stores grouped around covered, partly skylighted, air-conditioned and heated public areas.

Merchandising on two levels would be preferred, as this would tend to concentrate shopping activities in a smaller area, and savings, as far as enclosing of public space is concerned, would be made feasible.

The developer has secured a number of leases as follows:

a. A department store which wishes to occupy 180,000 square feet on three approximately equal levels.

b. A junior department store which wishes to occupy 60,000 square feet on two levels.

c. A supermarket which wishes to occupy 30,000 square feet on one level. The supermarket tenant is especially interested in a location in which as much parking as possible will be directly available to its customers. If possible, such parking should be provided on three sides of the supermarket.

d. Various chain stores and specialty stores, including a drug store, variety store, a restaurant, a number of apparel specialty stores, jewelry store, lunch rooms, a hardware store and appliance store, a florist, etc., together will occupy 330,000 square feet on two merchandising levels.

The above mentioned square footage includes sales areas, storage areas, and other operating areas for all tenants.

Service traffic for bringing merchandise to the stores and facilitating deliveries from stores (as well as garbage collections and other services) shall be carefully separated from customer traffic (in cars or on foot). This may be done by arrangement of an underground truck road and basement areas for all stores, or by the arrangement of shielded service areas from which all stores can be supplied. In the latter case, no basement areas shall be provided.

FALL TERM 1957-1958

Because of the tight financing situation prevailing at present, the project must be designed with an eye on greatest economy in construction costs. Inasmuch as a very desirable environment will be created within the shopping center through controlled climate, it is envisaged that store fronts on the exterior of the buildings can be held to a minimum. Yet the shopping center shall offer an attractive view to the customer approaching from the highway and the parking lot. The major department store, the junior department store, and the market insist on strong individual expression towards the outside through proper architectural treatment. For the other stores, uniformly designed signs on the exterior will be acceptable. The covered public interior areas, partly sky-lighted shall offer an attractive and interesting environment; inside planting, use of sculpture and murals, ponds or fountains are envisaged. Materials used for store fronts and other surfaces along the public interior areas do not have to withstand outside climatic conditions and can therefore be of great variety. Portions of the public space can be utilized for sidewalk cafe, newsstand, florist and similar purposes.

A parking ratio of six to seven cars per 1,000 square feet of rental area is desired. The average need per car, including driveways, landscaping, etc., is to be assumed at 400 square feet. Through a split level parking

system, both merchandising levels shall be made accessible directly from parking lots, and the amount of parking provided from each level shall be approximately equal.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

- a. Land usage plan indicating parking areas, circulatory road system, access roads from highways, location of buildings, service areas, flow of service traffic, bus station, bus road, and location of public areas. Scale of 50 feet to the inch.
- b. Schematic floor plans of first floor and second floor and basement (if basement is planned). Floor plans shall indicate schematically locations and partitions of all stores and all features of public areas. Scale of 1/32" to the foot.
- c. Two sections showing schematically floor height of stores and public areas and special features in public areas. Scale of 1/16" to the foot.
- d. Two exterior elevations showing schematically elevation of department store, typical stores, market and junior department store. Two elevations showing appearance of stores in one main public area of the inside of the shopping center. Scale of 1/16" to the foot.
- e. Perspective renderings: (1) Bird's eye view. (2) Rendering of the main public inside area of the shopping center. (3) Other renderings optional.

4 LANE SECONDARY STREET

6 LANE MAJOR HIGHWAY

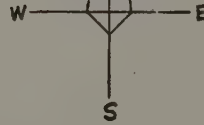
1225'-0"

PROPERTY LINE

STREET LINE

1900'-0"

NORTH



ADJOINING PROPERTY

550'-0"

440'-0"

SITE PLAN

SCALE

1" = 200'-0"

A RECREATION PAVILION FOR THE AGED, IN A CITY PARK

HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE: Sponsor, alumni of Atelier Hiron

The prize is \$100.

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks
between September 15, 1957 and January 20, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits
an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judg-
ing. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are
due at the Institute office.

Each entry shall represent the work of only one student; and only
one solution to a problem may be submitted by any one student.

Entries must be identified in a space 4" x 2" in the lower right-hand
corner on the face of each sheet by printing legibly: a) full name
and address of competitor; b) name of school, atelier, or supervisor;
c) grade and title of the competition. A space 8" x 10" for jury
comments, if desired, is to be provided in the upper right-hand
corner.

All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x
40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for
in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate
on a separate list for each problem, date and express receipt number
(if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number
of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned
with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judg-
ment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of
premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE,
as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared.
BULLETIN subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photo-
graphs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is
\$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per
report or print.

Address all correspondence and shipments to National Institute for
Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Circular of Information for 1957-1958 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



A RECREATION PAVILION FOR THE AGED, IN A CITY PARK

ELEMENTARY PROBLEM
FALL TERM 1957-1958

HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE

Program by Nathaniel C. Curtis, Jr., New Orleans, La.

NATHANIEL C. CURTIS, JR., received his Degree in Architecture in 1941 from Tulane University. He has been a member of the faculty at Tulane University, School of Architecture and at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; and a partner since 1946 in the firm Curtis & Davis, New Orleans.

PROGRAM

General

The Golden Age Club is a club sponsored by the New Orleans City Administration as an activity of the New Orleans Recreation Department for elderly people over age 60. The club's activities include square dancing, ballroom dancing, quiet games such as cards, checkers and chess, active games such as shuffleboard and horse-shoes, sewing groups, discussion groups, crafts and dramatics. Presently these activities take place one evening a week in one of the neighborhood centers at a time when the center is not being used by one of the many other groups which make up the New Orleans Recreation Department. Once a month the club takes an "outing" in the form of a picnic to one of the two parks in the city.

The membership of the Golden Age Club has now grown to such an extent that it is felt that a recreational pavilion is needed to carry on the greatly expanding program. This pavilion would be used for the club's augmented program of activities, regular meetings, etc. as well as the monthly "outings," and would also be available at all times as a facility to be used by the membership for casual recreation throughout the week.

The City of New Orleans has appropriated an ade-

quate sum for the construction of the new pavilion and has donated land in City Park for the site.

The Site

The site consists of 3 acres of level property adjoining a lagoon which forms the southern border while the northern border is formed by the main access road. The property is roughly a square.

It should be noted that the soil conditions in New Orleans are extremely poor, therefore, a light one-story building will be the most economical. Further, the water-table is very high and after heavy rains the site is subject to flooding on occasions. Termites are a great problem and must be considered.

Considerations Affecting the Design

1. The designer must realize that the project is for elderly people whose physical and mental characteristics must be carefully considered.
2. The budget is always an important consideration, therefore, the design must be economical.
3. The climate should greatly affect the design since the building must combat the near tropical sun in the summer, extreme humidity on occasions (as well as

FALL TERM 1957-1958

insects), damp chilly days in the winter and hard downpours of rain. The design should take advantage of balmy days in winter, prevailing breezes which generally come from the south, and many days throughout the year which are conducive to outdoor living.

Physical Facilities Required

1. Outdoor Recreational Area
 - a. Shuffleboard
 - b. Table tennis
 - c. Horseshoe pitching
 - d. Outdoor barbecue and dining for approximately 20 tables
 - e. Paved patio for dancing (portion may be sheltered)
2. Indoor Recreational Area
 - a. Lounge with chess and checker tables and lounging facilities for approximately 40 persons at one time
 - b. Lunch Room—Cafeteria Kitchen to service about 100 meals per hour
 - c. T-V and music lounge. Capacity 25 persons
 - d. Reading room and library—capacity 25 persons
 - e. Director's office

- f. Coat room and toilet facilities
- g. Mechanical equipment and janitor's closets

As a dual use of spaces named above there should be space for dancing for about 100 couples and for use as an auditorium seating about 200 persons.

REQUIRED:

Site plan at convenient scale, showing the outdoor activities, if possible, and the immediately adjacent use of the land. Floor plans at $\frac{1}{8}$ " to the foot.

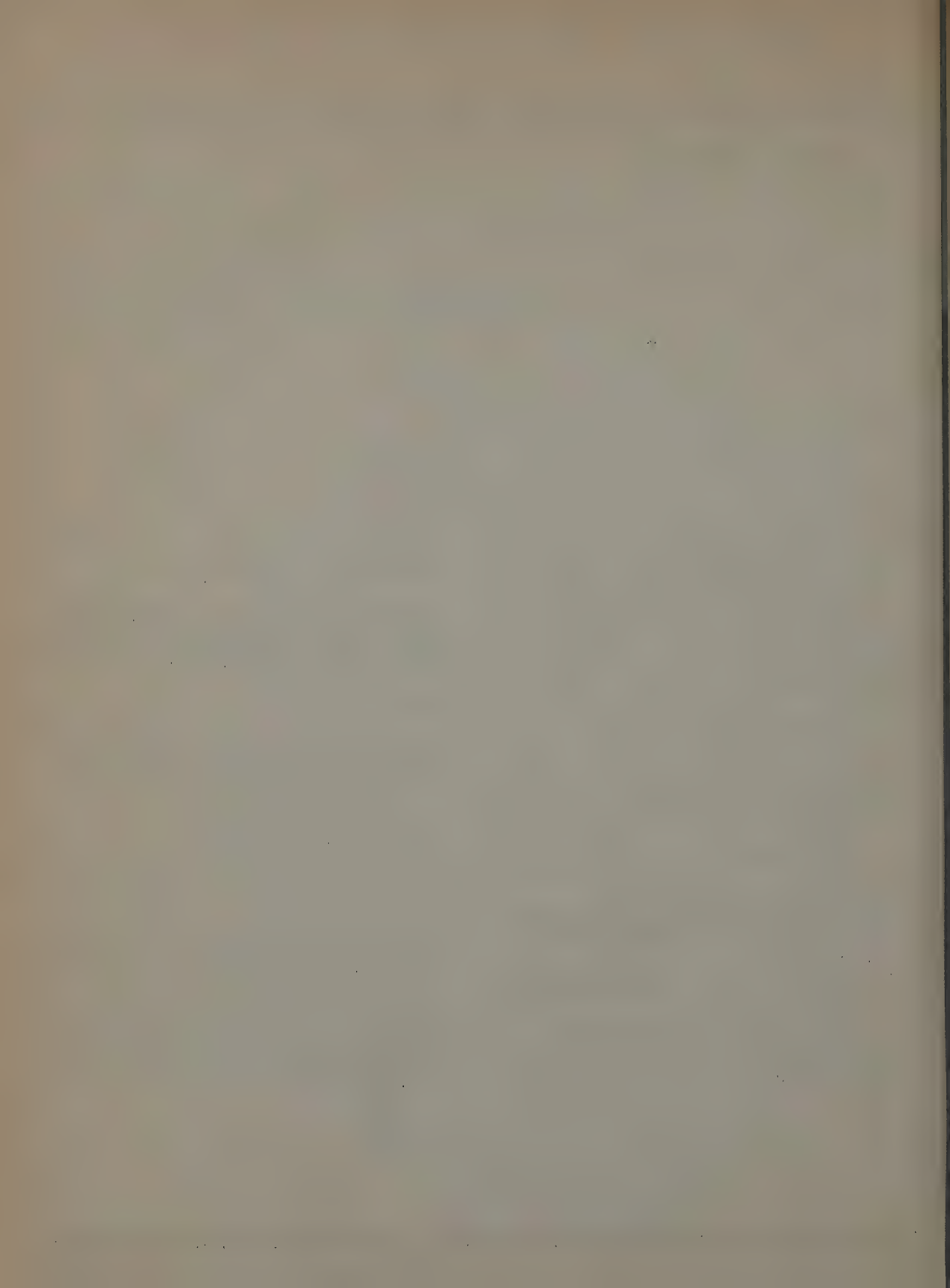
Four elevations at $\frac{1}{8}$ " to the foot.

Two cross sections at $\frac{1}{8}$ " scale.

Bird's eye perspective showing the entire development.

Drawings may be in any medium desired. North point to be oriented to top of sheet, and all plans oriented in same direction.

In addition, the competitor is free to submit any and all material in the manner, form, and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully, and effectively explains his solution. All elements must be designated by name on the plan.



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Special Housing Competition

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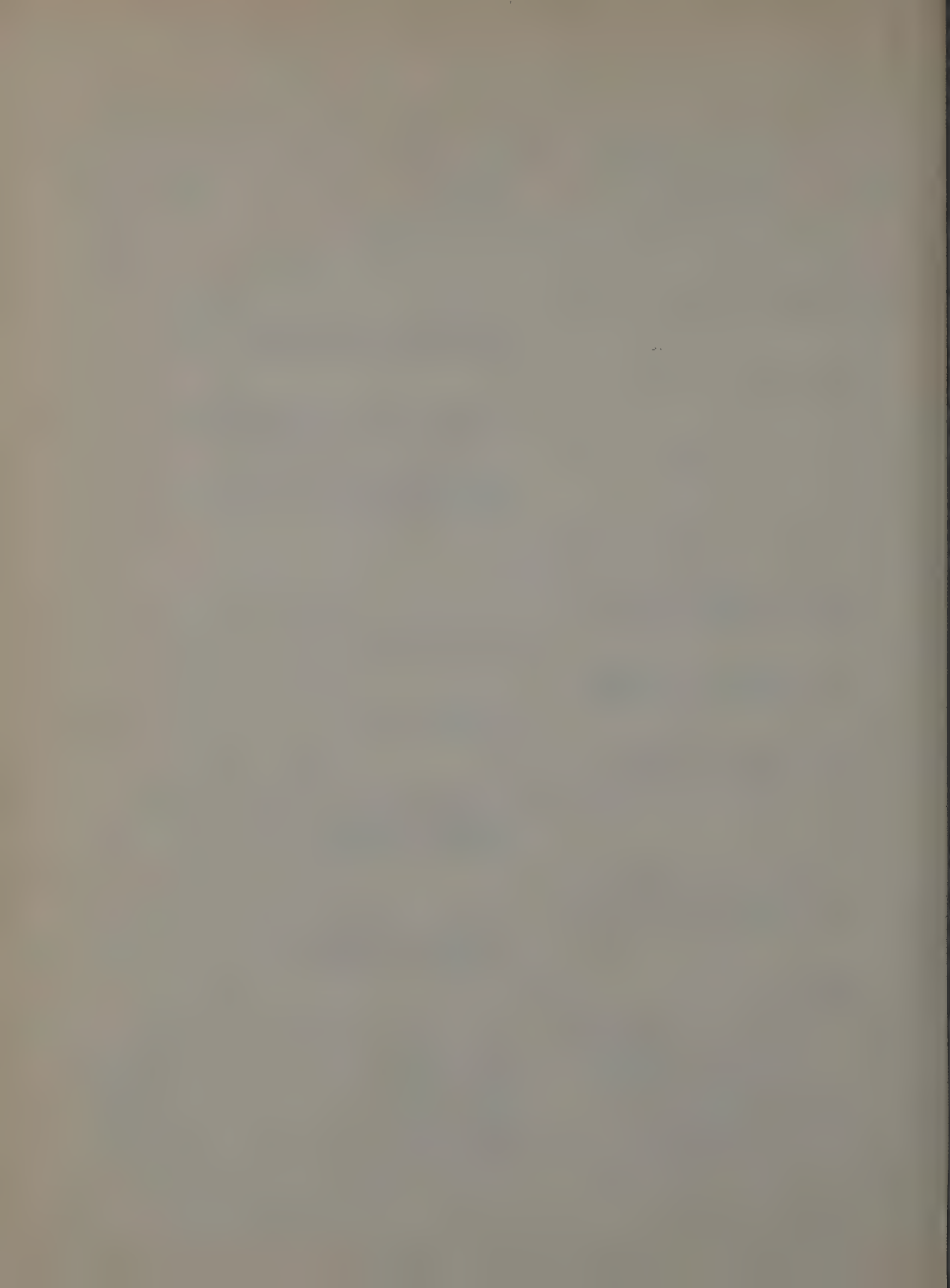
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION
ADVANCED PROBLEM 1957-1958

A HIGH RISE APARTMENT HOUSE IN A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

HIGH RISE MULTI-FAMILY BUILDINGS FOR A METROPOLITAN AREA

Sponsor: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOUSING
Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray
Joshua D. Lowenfish, Chief, Bureau of Architectural Research

The prize is \$200.

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any six (6) consecutive weeks before April 30, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judging. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are due at the Institute office.

Each entry shall represent the work of only one student; and only one solution to a problem may be submitted by any one student.

Entries must be identified in a space 4" x 2" in the lower right-hand corner on the face of each sheet by printing legibly: a) full name and address of competitor; b) name of school, atelier, or supervisor; c) grade and title of the competition. A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in the upper right-hand corner.

All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x 40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate on a separate list for each problem, date and express receipt number (if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judgment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE, as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared. BULLETIN subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photographs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is \$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per report or print.

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PROGRAM



A HIGH RISE APARTMENT HOUSE IN A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

HIGH RISE MULTI-FAMILY BUILDINGS FOR A METROPOLITAN AREA

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION ADVANCED PROBLEM 1957-1958

PREAMBLE

The program of the New York State Division of Housing, established 20 years ago, is basically one of encouraging and assisting municipalities and private enterprise to produce decent housing for the people of low and middle income families who need adequate accommodations and who cannot be provided for by other, essentially private, means. This is done by state loans for low rent housing and for slum clearance and by state mortgages for middle income projects.

The slum clearance and low rent housing program of the Division at present operates with a capital loan fund of \$885,000,000. As of September 1957 a total of 88 low rent projects have been completed, are under construction or are under contract and in the planning stage. Of this total 38 projects are in New York City and 50 in more than 30 other communities throughout the state. These projects range in size from huge developments several blocks in extent with more than 1,000 apartments, to smaller projects of 100 or even fewer dwelling units. More such projects are being planned to be financed out of the balance of the fund.

The State Division of Housing also operates a limited profit housing program which encourages the construction of middle income rental or cooperative housing by private housing companies for families who are ineligible for public housing because of too high an income and who also cannot afford to buy or rent private housing under prevailing conditions. Under this program the state has a loan fund at present of \$50,000,000 with which to advance 50 year mortgages up to 90% of the total cost of the development. Under this program municipalities may give partial tax abatements for a limited period to help achieve a moderate monthly rental which these families can afford.

One of the major activities of the New York State Division of Housing under the direction of Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray, is its comprehensive research program out of which develop guides for future courses of

action. The Division constantly conducts surveys of housing conditions and needs in many communities throughout the state to aid municipalities in planning their local programs; it is presently conducting a comprehensive research study into the existence or lack of adequate local codes to maintain decent minimum standards for occupancy in existing housing and the degree of effectiveness of enforcing these codes on the local level. The Division is also about to initiate a study of the overall effect of an urban renewal program upon a typical middle-sized city.

In the research project, of which these competitions are a part, the State Division of Housing is very much concerned with the mounting costs of construction and is endeavoring to find ways of reducing such costs without in any way limiting the quality of its housing projects. In this endeavor the Division is enlisting the cooperation of practicing architects and engineers, builders, building material suppliers, representatives of labor in the construction trades and architectural colleges, their faculties, graduates and undergraduate students. The goal is to achieve a saving of about \$1,000 per dwelling unit as a result of suggestions received for innovations in construction methods, the use of new materials and through more imaginative planning and design.

If this study is successful, its results will also be made available to the private home building industry.

Public Housing Standards

For the purpose of this study, assume a maximum of 205 sq. ft. gross per room (Area of the entire building including walls, corridors, stairs, public halls, etc. divided by the number of construction rooms, 1 BR apt. equals 3 construction rooms; 2 BR apt. equals 4 construction rooms, etc.). In the case of exterior public hall balconies—divide the area of balcony by 2. Private balconies for each apartment are not practical.

A typical apartment shall consist of an entry, Living—Dining—Kitchen space or spaces, Bedroom or Bedrooms, adequate closet in each bedroom, broom closet, linen

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION 1957-1958

closet, and coat closet in the entry. A 3 fixture bathroom including tub, basin and w.c. for apartments up to and including 3 bedrooms. A three fixture bathroom plus a separate compartment with its w.c. and wash basin for a 4 bedroom apartment and over. Floor to ceiling height of dwelling spaces 8'0" clear.

It is desired to keep buildings sufficiently apart to permit adequate light and air. If H or U shaped buildings are contemplated, keep parallels as far apart as though they were facing a street.

The site plan must provide adequate parking facilities, and the necessary access walks.

Appropriate furniture should be shown in every room or space within each apartment.

PROGRAM

The New York State Division of Housing as outlined in the above preamble is anxious to achieve economies in multi-family residential construction. One of the most important problems architects face in this program is the design and development of a typical High Rise Multi-Family Building. The site is located in New York City and is an addition to the now existing Mill Brook Houses in the Borough of the Bronx. The plan is to add one building to this existing area, housing 120 dwelling units. The building need not in any way resemble the structures now existing in the adjacent area. The present buildings are 16 stories each in height. The land is flat. The desired apartment distribution is as follows:

# of Apts. Req'd	Apt. Type	Identifying Design Letter	Max. Occup.	Dwelling Spaces to be included	Minimum Net Room Areas (sq. ft.)								Construction Room Count
					LR	Din. Sp.	Kit.	1st BR	2nd BR	3rd BR	4th BR		
18	1 BR	D	2 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. one-2 person BR	150	30	45	125					3
36	2 BR	F	4 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. two 2-person BR	160	50	55	125	115				4
48	3 BR	I	6 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. three 2-pers. BR	175	65	60	125	115	115			5
18	4 BR	K	8 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. four 2-pers. BR	185	75	65	125	115	115	115		6

NOTE: Provide space in 1st BR for baby crib in addition to beds. All dwelling units of two or more bedrooms must have two exposures.

NOTE: Upon completion of plan of typical unit student shall check the total dwelling unit area, which shall not exceed 205 sq. ft. per construction room. Use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total area of Building including Exterior Walls}}{\text{Number of construction rooms}} = 205 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION 1957-1958

The above rules and suggestions are current standards given merely as a guide as to areas; students are encouraged to give thought to new types of apartment living, such as open planning, family living areas and furniture space dividers, etc. The total construction room area shown in formula above must not be exceeded.

Among the points leading to economy the following may be noted:

1. Minimum length and number of partitions.
2. Minimum length of outside wall.
3. Concentration of plumbing lines.
4. Maximum usability of space. Minimum space for circulation.
5. Construction techniques i.e. exterior wall interior wall, closets, doors, etc.

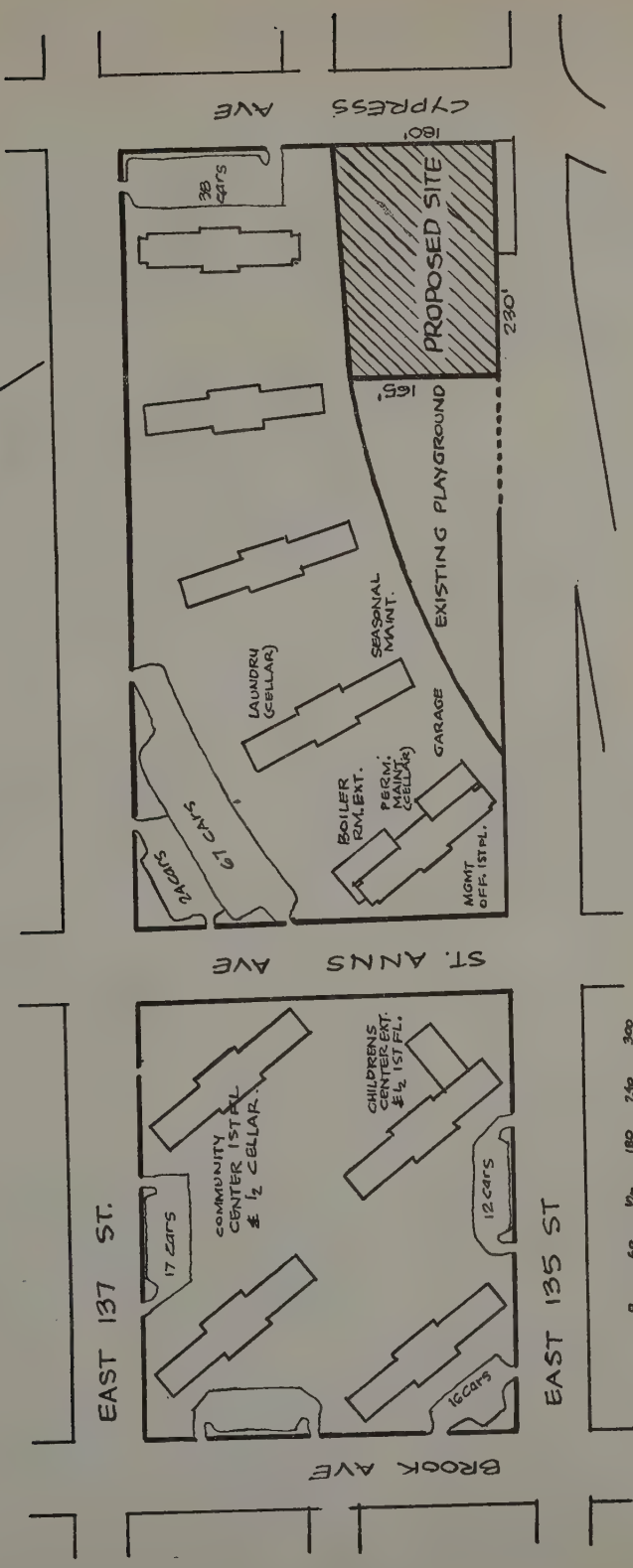
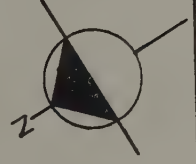
Heating for this building is to be supplied by existing power plant for the project.

Cellar area of building shall contain Meter Rooms, Heat transfer rooms, Incinerator rooms, and pipe access space—this area shall not be considered or shown by the contestant as a part of this competition—however the first floor plan shall include stair access to cellar areas, a ramp or ash hoist for ash removal from incinerator room, elevators, stairs, incinerator flue and Janitor's closet. First floor plan shall also include entrance lobby, space for perambulator and wheel toy storage, figured at 6 sq. ft. per dwelling unit.

It is further assumed that the occupants of this building shall use the community and child care facilities now located in the existing project. The specific site area of this addition shall include in its development parking for 60 cars, children's play area, sitting area, appropriate landscaping, access and service paths.

REQUIRED DRAWINGS:

1. Site plan—showing building, roads, paths, landscaping, parking, etc. at the scale of 64 feet to the inch.
- 2, 3. Typical floor and first floor plans at the scale of 1/16" to the foot, showing exterior dimensions and construction room area.
- 4, 5, 6, 7. Detail plans of each apartment type showing furniture layout, indicating the construction of walls, showing structure at the scale of 1/4" to the foot.
- 8, 9. Two exterior elevations at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.
- 10, 11. Two construction details at the scale of 1/2" to the foot—One exterior, One interior with explanation of economies resulting from details shown.
12. Exterior perspective.
13. Any other material contestant wishes to show to best explain the solution.



NOTE :- Student shall maintain min. set back from street as shown on existing project.
Min. distance between buildings 100 feet.

SPRING TERM - SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION
Advanced Problem

A HIGH RISE APARTMENT HOUSE IN A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Sponsor - New York State Division of Housing

JURY OF AWARD - June 17, 1958

William F. R. Ballard	Sidney L. Katz
Giorgio Cavaglieri	Joshua D. Lowenfish
Nembhard N. Culin	I. M. Pei
Anthony J. Daidone	Samuel Ratensky
James Hornbeck	Herbert L. Smith
Seymour R. Joseph	Emanuel Turano

PARTICIPANTS - 16 entries

Pratt Institute

AWARDS

First Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 1st	- E. Frenkel, Pratt Institute
Honorable Mention Placed 2nd	- M. Bobick, Pratt Institute
Honorable Mention Placed 3rd	- L. Rozenfeld, Pratt Institute
Honorable Mention	- G. Huegel, R. Rosenbaum, and E. Mesagna, Pratt Institute

REPRODUCTIONS

# 24 E. Frenkel, Pratt Institute	(3 plates)
# 25 M. Bobick, Pratt Institute	(3 plates)
# 26 L. Rozenfeld, Pratt Institute	(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY SEYMOUR R. JOSEPH

There was a great deal of discussion by the members of the distinguished jury on the need for improved living standards in existing public housing projects, even though stringent economical issues appeared to be the deciding factor in today's developments.

In deciding which design approach should be rewarded in this judgment, a question of policy arose between selecting the most economical or most livable. The consensus of this jury's opinion, after a lengthy and heated discussion, decided in favor of selecting those designs that indicated some forward thinking in living standards and also held a promise of

what the future in housing should be. Practical, commonplace solutions, even though meritoriously worked out and developed, were not considered for the prize.

A good proportion of the projects were extremely well presented. Unfortunately, in some of these designs, the students' time would have been more profitably spent if their efforts were directed to solving basic problems.

First Prize, E. Frenkel, Pratt Institute: The general opinion was that this design because of its split level concept had the best all around livable features within the dwelling units. No

other entry provided ideal thru-cross ventilation for each apartment from opposite sides of the building - with complete privacy.

The concentration of utilities and access stairs running down the center of the building with exterior rooms flanking this service core on two sides in an extremely simple envelope was commendable from both a planning and economy standpoint.

The very ample exterior galleries on every third floor on alternate sides of the building would provide delightful and useful community play areas. The exterior treatment was enhanced by the very clear expression of these galleries.

The split-floor levels, within the dwelling units, separating the bedroom areas from the living-dining-kitchen areas were questioned from an economical viewpoint. Some members of the jury thought that with proper development cost could be reduced.

There was a question raised as to the legality of the public stairs which provided access to the apartments. The jury felt this could be remedied without harming the basic concept.

Honorable Mention Placed 2nd - M. Bobick, Pratt Institute: This design was the most forward-thinking of all exterior gallery schemes submitted. It employed a novel structural concept of triangular concrete space frames, spanning across the building eliminating interior columns.

Ideal thru-cross ventilation for each apartment from opposite sides of the building was provided similar to the first prize design, but with the disadvantage of the loss of privacy on the gallery side of the building. Here tenants would pass directly in front of their neighbor's windows in getting to their own apartment.

The type of construction suggested provided for a warm-air heating system which used the triangular spaces in the floor construction as a plenum chamber. This feature was expressed on the exterior and offered an interesting

aesthetic treatment. Although the cost would have to be further investigated, the jury thought this was a commendable idea which may be possible in the very near future.

The project was presented and developed in a very professional manner.

Honorable Mention Placed 3rd - L. Rozenfeld, Pratt Institute: This design was also a typical exterior gallery parti which has the same basic features as the second placed project, using standard structural techniques rather than developing new ideas or imagination in structure. The placing of the core, elevator and stair enclosure in the center of the building was criticized by the jury.

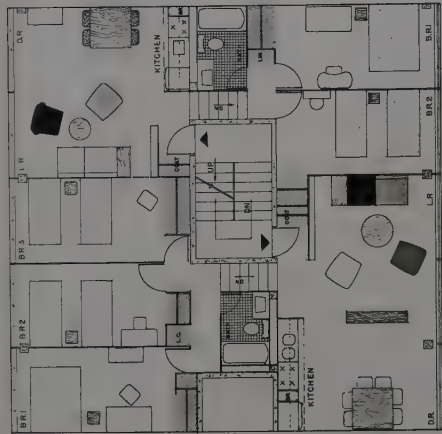
Treatment of the grille work suggested for gallery enclosures was commended highly. In low-cost housing, this type of enclosure would have to be precast in order to achieve low-cost. Certainly these suggestions could lead to enriched aesthetic results.

This basic design is one which could be built using today's standards.

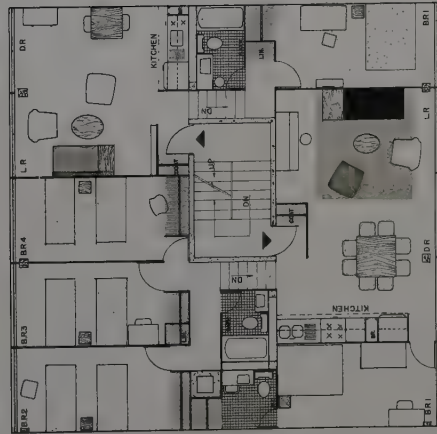
Thus the competition provided provocative ideas in three basic ways to improve housing design:

- a. Improved living standards by designs which provide greater privacy, better ventilation, ample community areas.
- b. Suggested concepts in structural techniques.
- c. Development of low-cost aesthetic enclosures in concrete.

It was obvious to the jury that economy can also be measured in terms of improved living standards for the same cost.

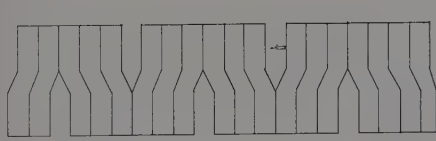


3 B.R. APT.

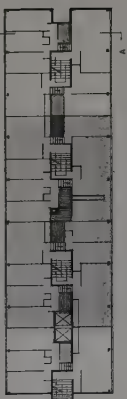


4 B.R. APT.

PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



METHOD SHOWING FRAMING ARRANGEMENT
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



TYPICAL FLOOR

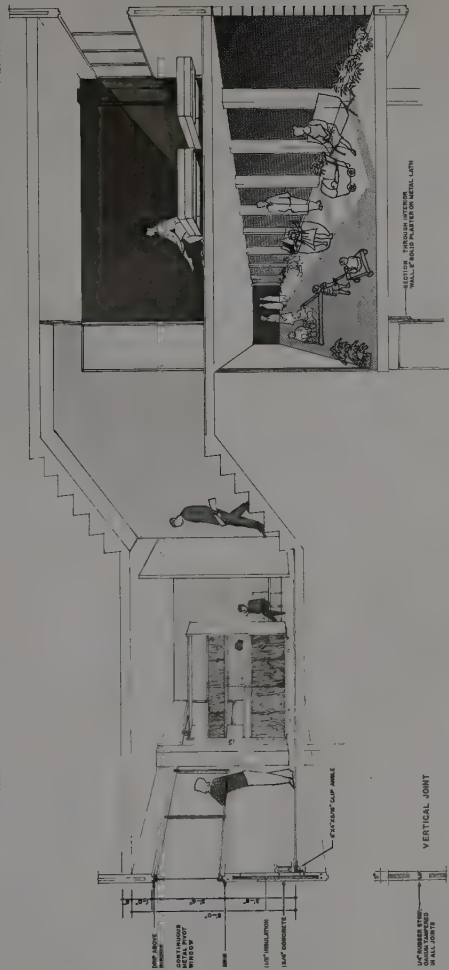


PLAN OF CORRIDOR LEVEL

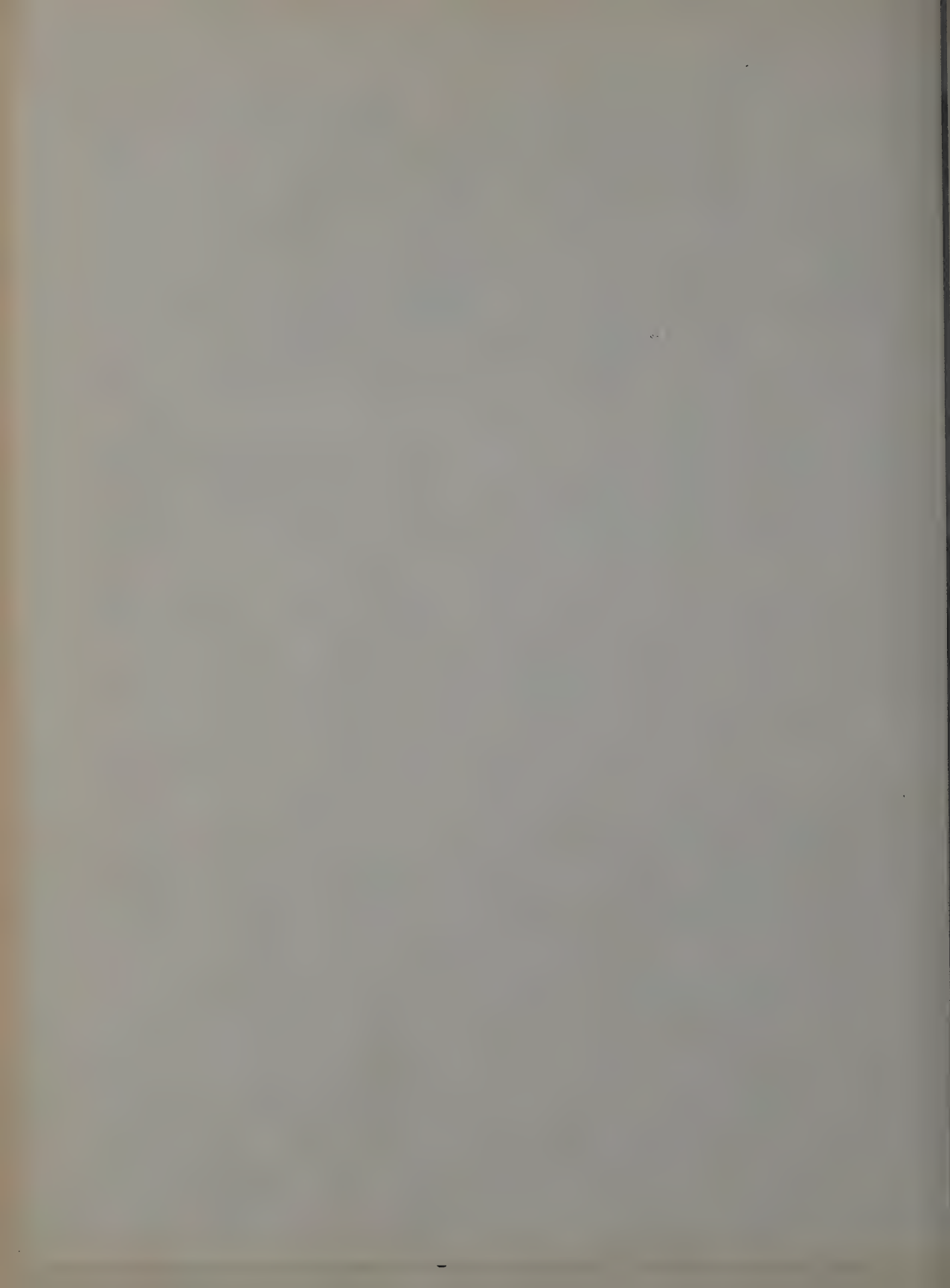


FIRST FLOOR

PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

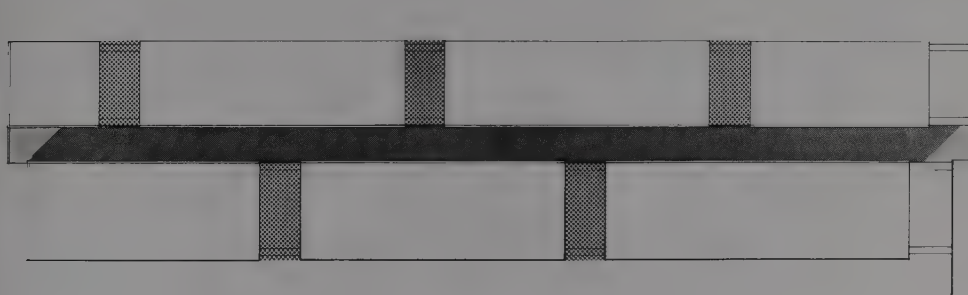


SECTION A-A SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"





EAST ELEVATION

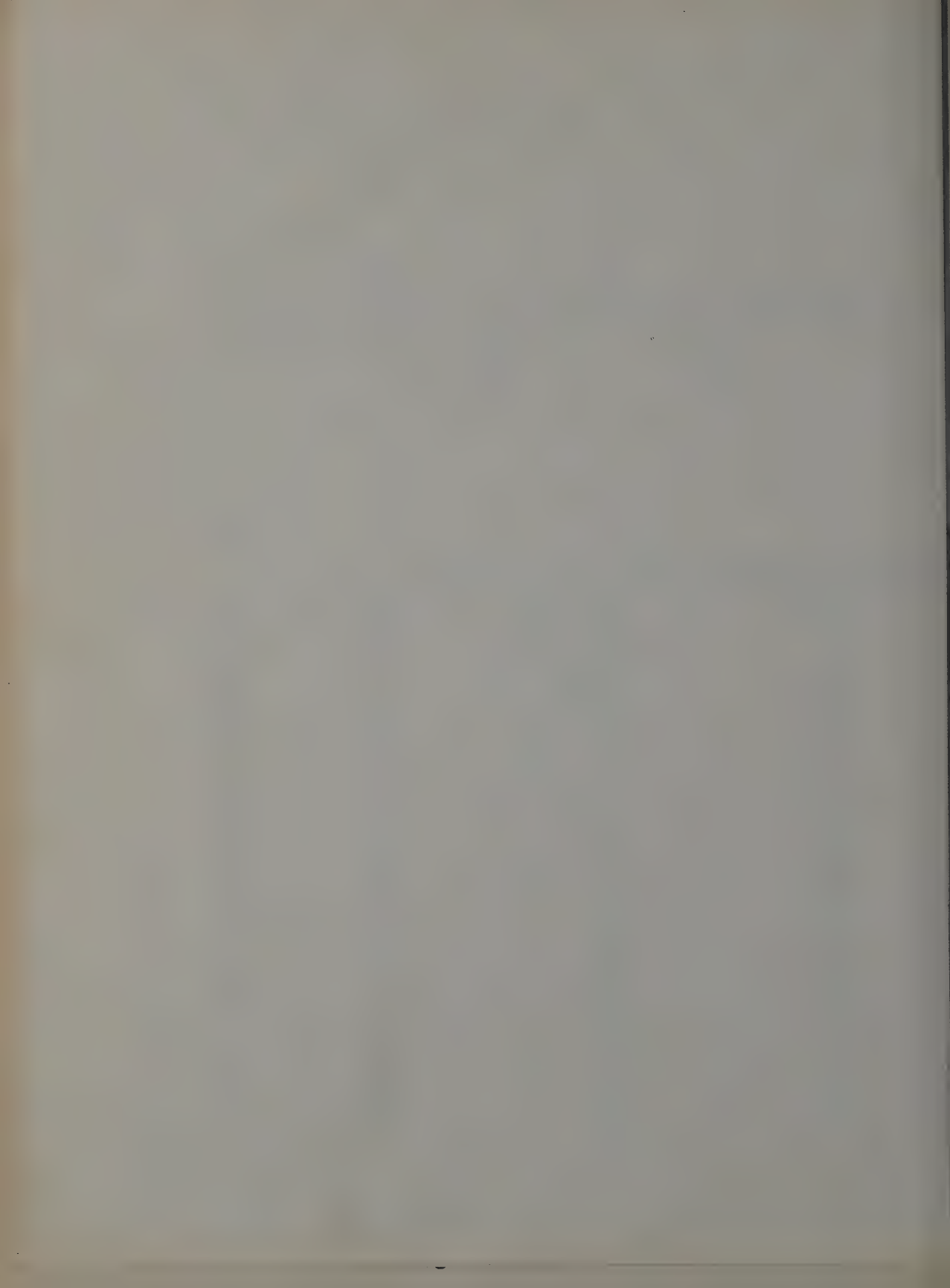


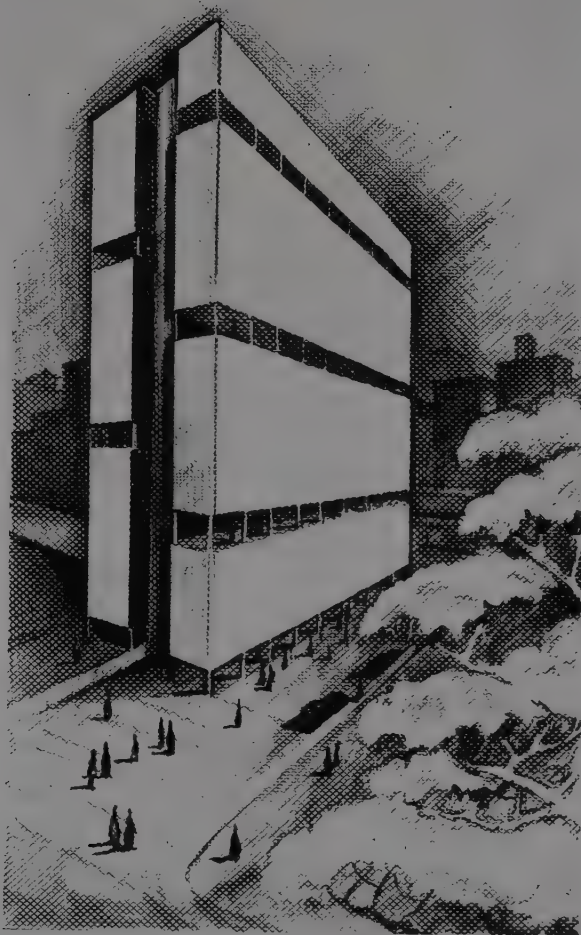
SOUTH ELEVATION

1st Floor

47C
8C-1561

APARTMENT
HOUSE
ELIEZER FREMEL ARCHITECTS
PRATT INSTITUTE BROOKLYN



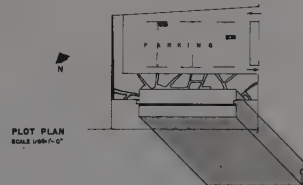


AREA OF APARTMENTS INCLUDING EXTERIOR WALLS:
 $100' - 0" \times 62' - 0" \times 18' = \dots\dots\dots 109,000' - 0"$

AREA OF PORCHES INCLUDING EXTERIOR WALLS:
 $100' - 0" \times 62' - 0" \times 12' - 0" = 3,500' - 0"$
 $100' - 0" \times 12' - 0" \times 12' - 0" = 2,500' - 0"$
 $6,000' - 0"$

TOTAL AREA:
 $2,300' - 0"$
 $115,000' - 0"$

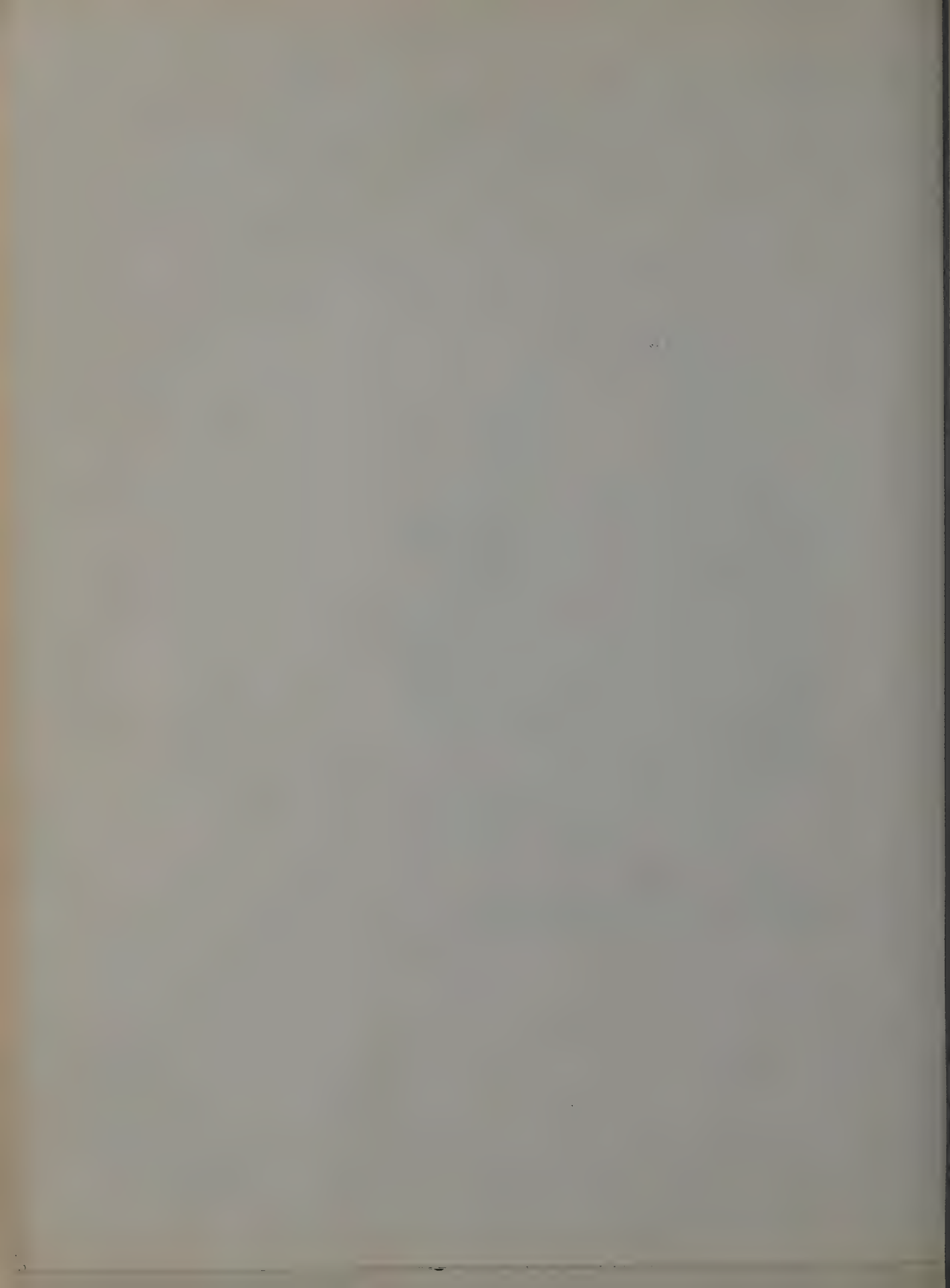
NET AREA OF BUILDING INCLUDING EXTERIOR WALLS = $115,000' - 0"$ = 265 SQ. FT.
 BASIS OF CALCULATION: 100'



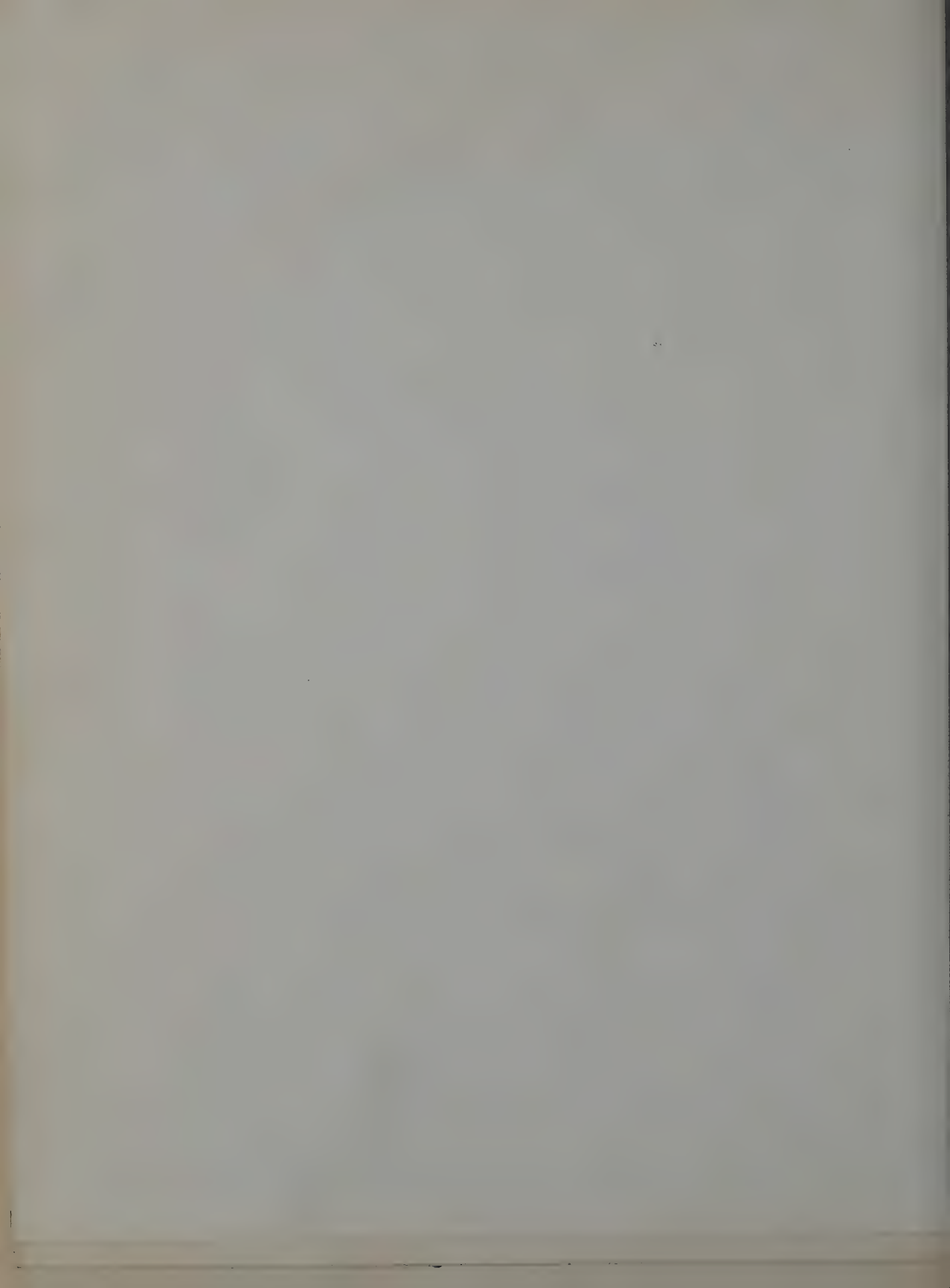
1957-58
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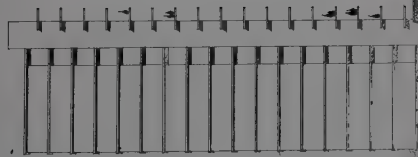
APARTMENT
 HOUSE
 ELIEZER FRENKEL
 BRATT INSTITUTE BROOKLYN

3
 3







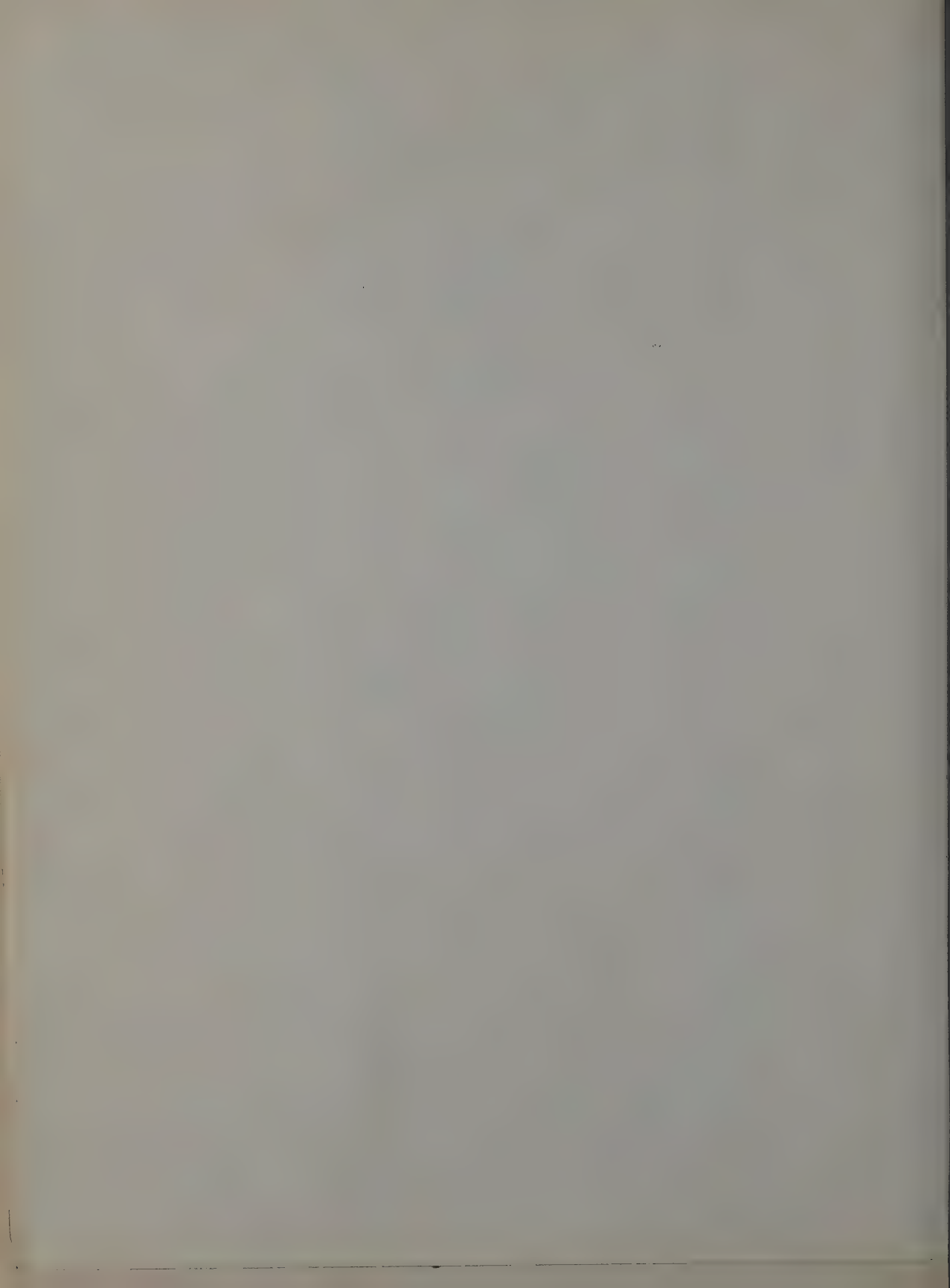


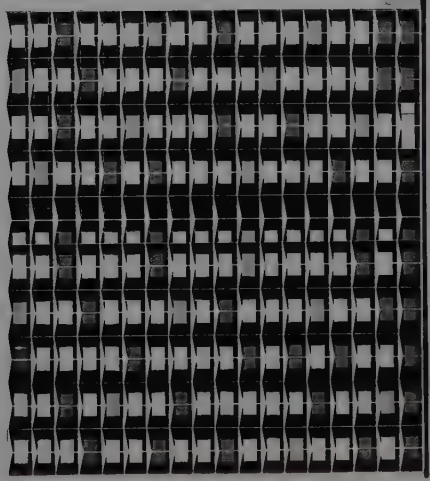
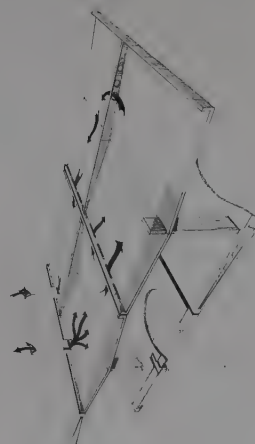
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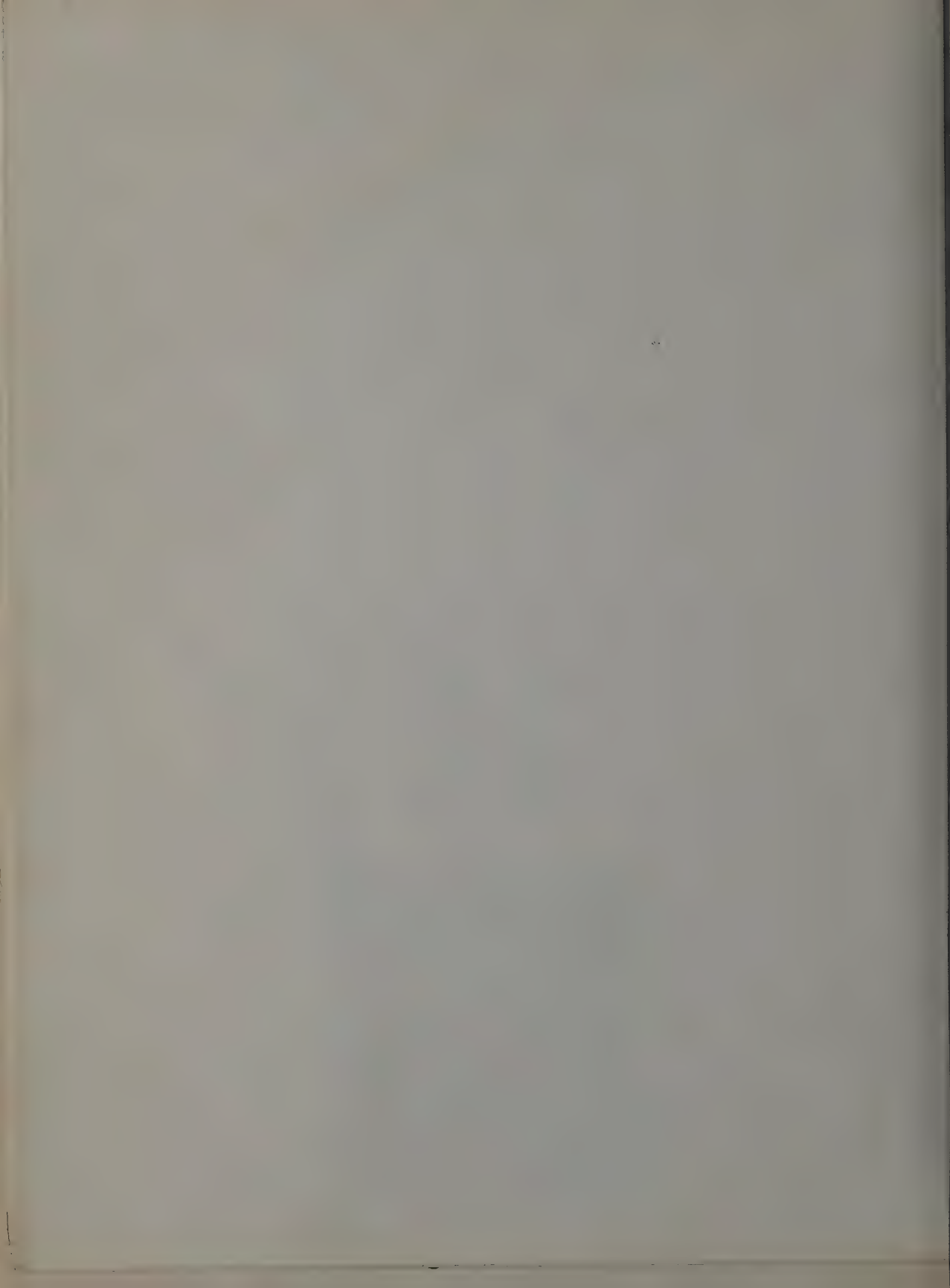
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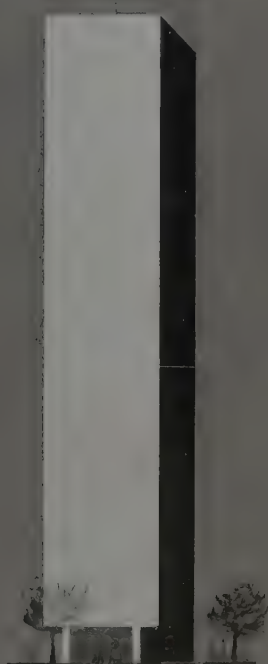




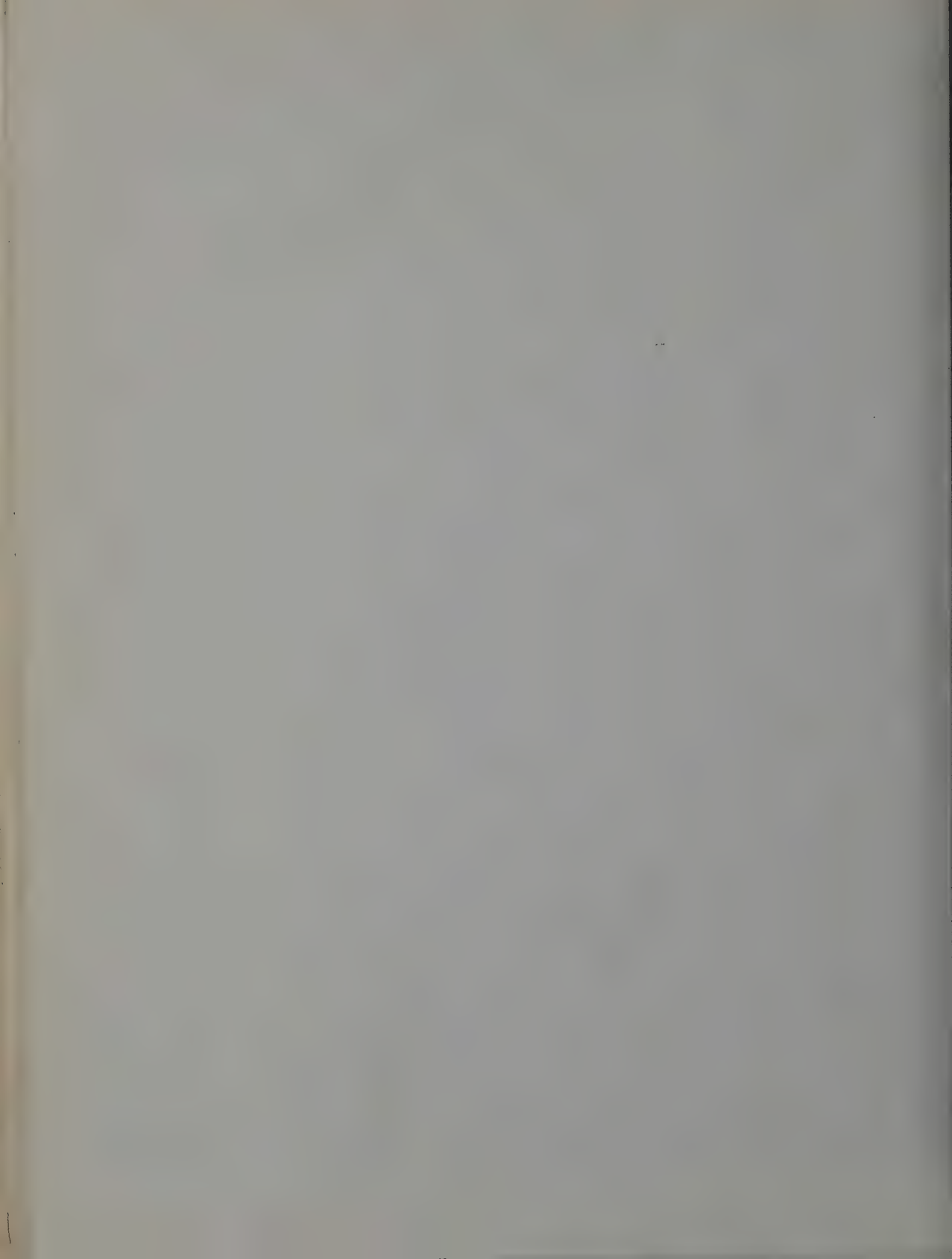
1957-58
26

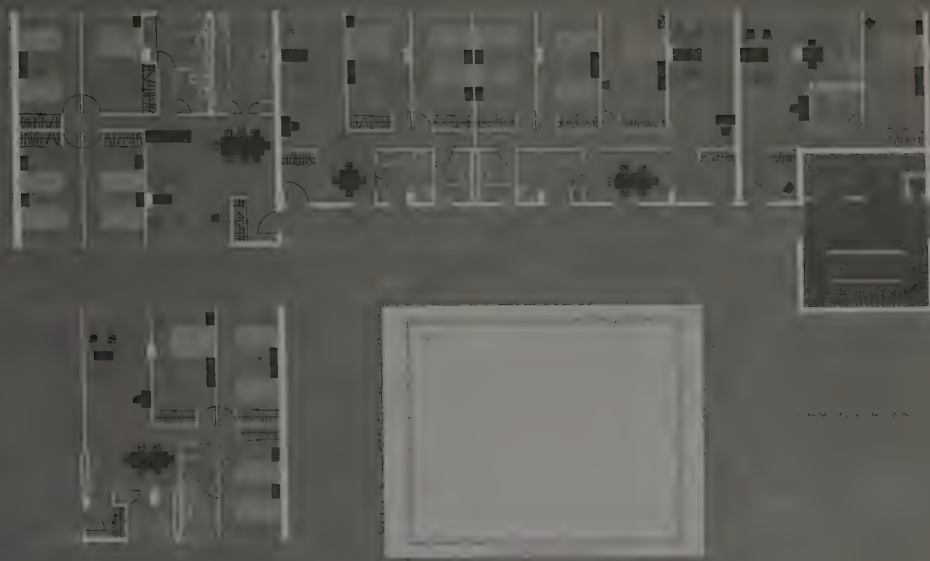
Architect: [illegible]

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1957-58
26

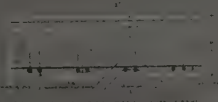
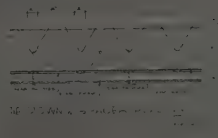




1957.58
26



1. 1st floor plan of the building
2. 2nd floor plan of the building
3. 3rd floor plan of the building
4. 4th floor plan of the building
5. 5th floor plan of the building
6. 6th floor plan of the building
7. 7th floor plan of the building
8. 8th floor plan of the building
9. 9th floor plan of the building
10. 10th floor plan of the building



1957.58
26

A BASIC UNIT IN A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF ROW HOUSES

Sponsor: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOUSING
Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray
Joshua D. Lowenfish, Chief, Bureau of Architectural Research

The prize is \$100.

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any six (6) consecutive weeks
before April 30, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits
an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judg-
ing. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are
due at the Institute office.

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one solution to a problem may be submitted by any one student.

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corner on the face of each sheet by printing legibly: a) full name
and address of competitor; b) name of school, atelier, or supervisor;
c) grade and title of the competition. A space 8" x 10" for jury
comments, if desired, is to be provided in the upper right-hand
corner.

All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x
40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for
in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate
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(if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number
of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned
with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judg-
ment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of
premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE,
as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared.
BULLETIN subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photo-
graphs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is
\$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per
report or print.

Address all correspondence and shipments to National Institute for
Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Circular of Information for 1957-1958 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



A BASIC UNIT IN A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF ROW HOUSES

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM 1957-1958

PREAMBLE

The program of the New York State Division of Housing, established 20 years ago, is basically one of encouraging and assisting municipalities and private enterprise to produce decent housing for the people of low and middle income families who need adequate accommodations and who cannot be provided for by other, essentially private, means. This is done by state loans for low rent housing and for slum clearance and by state mortgages for middle income projects.

The slum clearance and low rent housing program of the Division at present operates with a capital loan fund of \$885,000,000. As of September 1957 a total of 88 low rent projects have been completed, are under construction or are under contract and in the planning stage. Of this total 38 projects are in New York City and 50 in more than 30 other communities throughout the state. These projects range in size from huge developments several blocks in extent with more than 1,000 apartments, to smaller projects of 100 or even fewer dwelling units. More such projects are being planned to be financed out of the balance of the fund.

The State Division of Housing also operates a limited profit housing program which encourages the construction of middle income rental or cooperative housing by private housing companies for families who are ineligible for public housing because of too high an income and who also cannot afford to buy or rent private housing under prevailing conditions. Under this program the state has a loan fund at present of \$50,000,000 with which to advance 50 year mortgages up to 90% of the total cost of the development. Under this program municipalities may give partial tax abatements for a limited period to help achieve a moderate monthly rental which these families can afford.

One of the major activities of the New York State Division of Housing under the direction of Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray, is its comprehensive research pro-

gram out of which develop guides for future courses of action. The Division constantly conducts surveys of housing conditions and need in many communities throughout the state to aid municipalities in planning their local programs; it is presently conducting a comprehensive research study into the existence or lack of adequate local codes to maintain decent minimum standards for occupancy in existing housing and the degree of effectiveness of enforcing these codes on the local level. The Division is also about to initiate a study of the overall effect of an urban renewal program upon a typical middle-sized city.

In the research project, of which these competitions are a part, the State Division of Housing is very much concerned with the mounting costs of construction and is endeavoring to find ways of reducing such costs without in any way limiting the quality of its housing projects. In this endeavor the Division is enlisting the cooperation of practising architects and engineers, builders, building material suppliers, representatives of labor in the construction trades and architectural colleges, their faculties, graduates and undergraduate students. The goal is to achieve a saving of about \$1000 per dwelling unit as a result of suggestions received for innovations in construction methods, the use of new materials and through more imaginative planning and design.

If this study is successful, its results will also be made available to the private homebuilding industry.

Public Housing Standards

For the purpose of this study, assume a maximum of 205 sq. ft. gross per room (area of the entire building including walls, corridors, stairs, public halls, etc. divided by the number of construction rooms. 1 BR apartment equals 3 rooms; 2 BR apt. equals 4 rooms, etc.). In the case of exterior public hall balconies—divide the area of balcony by 2. Private balconies for each apartment are not practical.

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION 1957-1958

A typical apartment shall consist of an entry, Living-Dining-Kitchen space or spaces, bedroom or bedrooms, adequate closet in each bedroom, broom closet, linen closet and coat closet in the entry. A 3 fixture bathroom including tub, basin and w. c. for apartments up to and including 3 bedrooms. A 3 fixture bathroom plus a separate compartment with its w. c. and wash basin for a 4 bedroom apartment and over. Floor to ceiling height of dwelling spaces 8'0" clear.

It is desired to keep buildings sufficiently apart to permit adequate light and air. If H or U shaped buildings are contemplated, keep parallels as far apart as though they were facing a street.

The site plan must provide adequate parking facilities, play areas for active and passive recreation and the necessary access walks.

Appropriate furniture should be shown in every room or space with each apartment.

PROGRAM

The New York State Division of Housing as outlined in the above preamble is anxious to achieve economies in multi-family residential construction. One of the most important problems is the design and construction of a residential unit, in this specific program the "row house." The proposed site is as shown on diagram. It is located in Upstate New York in the city of Geneva. The terrain is flat. On the north is an industrial area and some sort of protective screening might be desirable.

There will be 120 dwelling units provided in Row Houses not to exceed two (2) levels. The desired apartment distribution is as follows:

# of Apts. Req'd	Apt. Type	Identifying Design Letter	Max. Occup.	Dwelling Spaces to be included	Minimum Net Room Areas (sq. ft.)								Construction Room Count
					LR	Din. Sp.	Kit.	1st BR	2nd BR	3rd BR	4th BR		
18	1 BR	D	2 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. one-2 person BR	150	30	45	125					3
36	2 BR	F	4 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. two 2-person BR	160	50	55	125	115				4
48	3 BR	I	6 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. three 2-pers. BR	175	65	60	125	115	115			5
18	4 BR	K	8 pers.	LR, Kit, Din. Sp. four 2-pers. BR	185	75	65	125	115	115	115		6

NOTE: Provide space in 1st BR for baby crib in addition to beds. All dwelling units of two or more bedrooms must have two exposures.

NOTE: Upon completion of plan of typical unit student shall check the total dwelling unit area, which shall not exceed 205 sq. ft. per construction room. Use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total area of Building including Exterior Walls}}{\text{Number of construction rooms}} = 205 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

SPRING TERM - SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION
Intermediate Problem

A BASIC UNIT IN A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF ROW HOUSES

Sponsor - New York State Division of Housing

JURY OF AWARD - June 17, 1958

William F. R. Ballard	Sidney L. Katz
Giorgio Cavaglieri	Joshua D. Lowenfish
Nembhard N. Culin	I. M. Pei
Anthony J. Daidone	Samuel Ratensky
James Hornbeck	Herbert L. Smith
Seymour R. Joseph	Emanuel Turano

PARTICIPANTS - 7 entries

The Cooper Union
The Rice Institute

AWARDS

First Prize, Honorable Mention Placed 1st - D. Basch, The Cooper Union
Honorable Mention Placed 2nd - B. H. Godfrey, The Rice Institute

REPRODUCTIONS

# 27 D. Basch, The Cooper Union	(2 plates)
# 28 B. H. Godfrey, The Rice Institute	(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY SEYMOUR R. JOSEPH

Generally, the designs submitted were disappointing in the failure to resolve the problem of design and composition of row houses. The jury had to pass by the majority of the projects for failing to indicate any basic thinking of the problem involved. There were fortunately two submissions which were worthy of consideration.

First Prize - D. Basch, The Cooper Union: The prize was awarded for a good workman-like arrangement of the dwelling units. The concentration of stairs and utilities in the central core of the building was a good use of the interior non-livable areas. The combination of living-dining spaces into one area with complete window-wall treatment opening onto patio enclosures was commended. The introduction of an open counter arrangement between kitchen-dining spaces would be quite useful. This was one of the very few designs that in circulation and zoning provided for privacy within the dwelling unit.

The exterior treatment was well articulated structurally with a pleasing grouping of voids and solids. The suggested use of materials i.e. cinderblock, precast plank exterior panel walls, simple window wall assemblies were extremely well considered.

Some members of the jury thought there were too many small units for an economical construction cost result. The clusters of buildings on the site, the centrally located open area for community recreation purposes, the pleasant

relationship of buildings to garden areas, was far superior to other site designs submitted.

Honorable Mention Placed 2nd - B. H. Godfrey, The Rice Institute: The dwelling units were developed with open planning with the same basic patterns as the prize design, but with the disadvantage of the loss of privacy within the unit. Here, it is necessary to walk through the living-dining area to get to the stair leading to the bedrooms on the floor above. It was felt that, although circulation

should be kept to a minimum, proper zoning could be arranged to provide better living results.

The site plan was crowded and lacked the pleasant relationships so desirable in this type of housing.

The premiated designs showed that the concept of simple straightforward structures combined with pleasantly arranged gardens, courtyards, greens, etc. could produce better row housing.

ROW HOUSES FOR GENEVA, NY

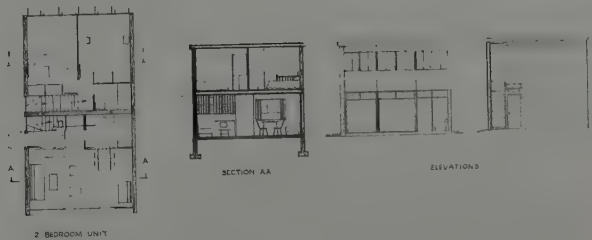


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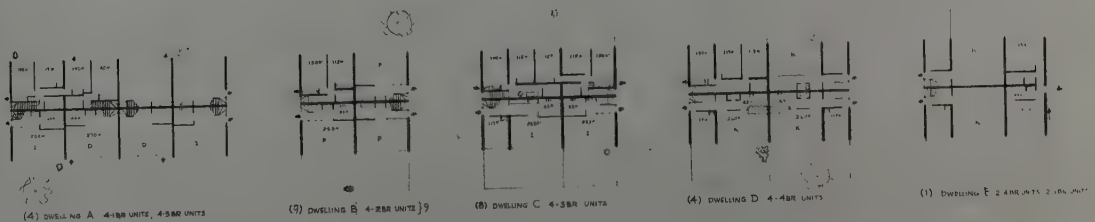
1-SP-I ④

UNITS

1st. floor

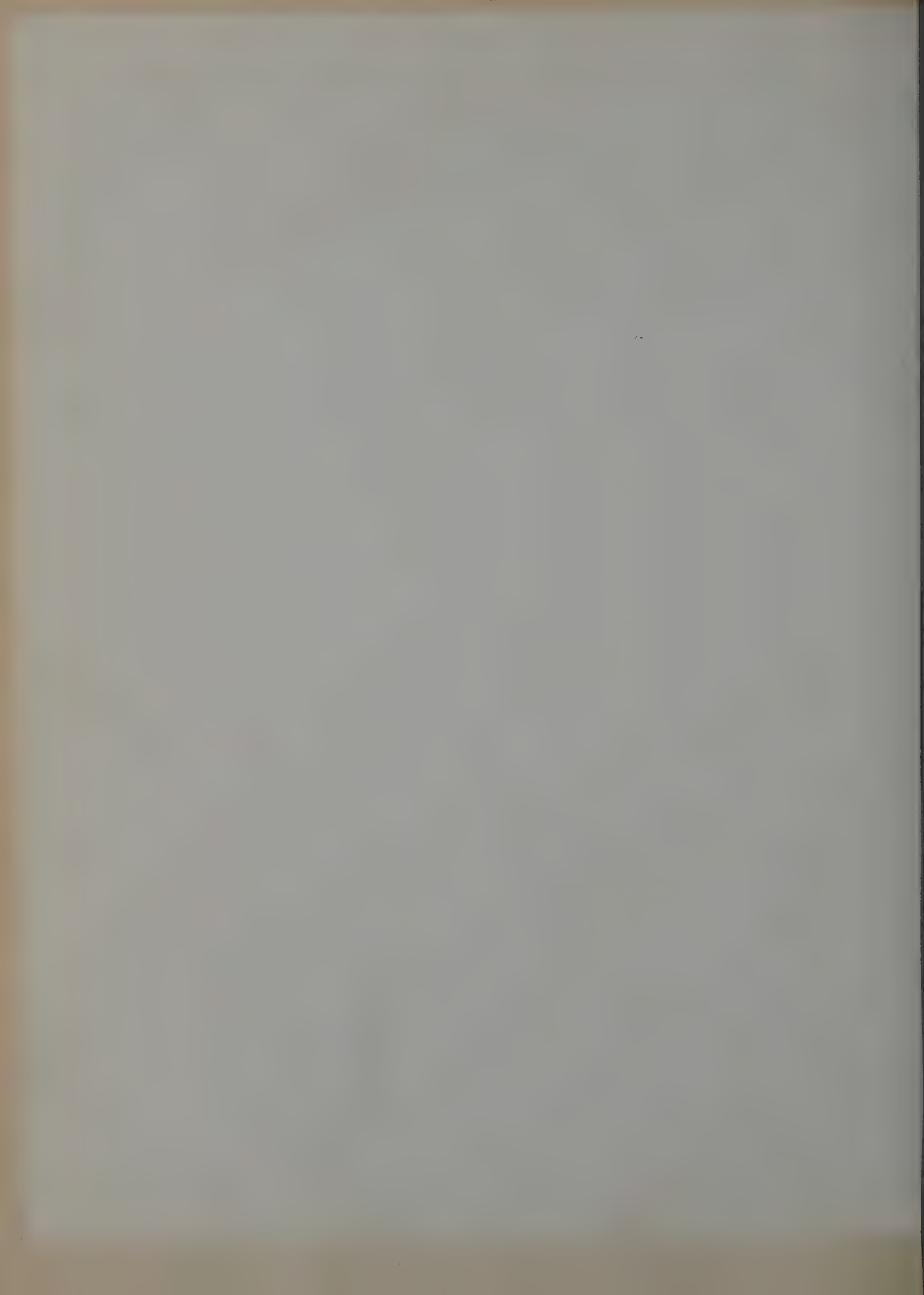


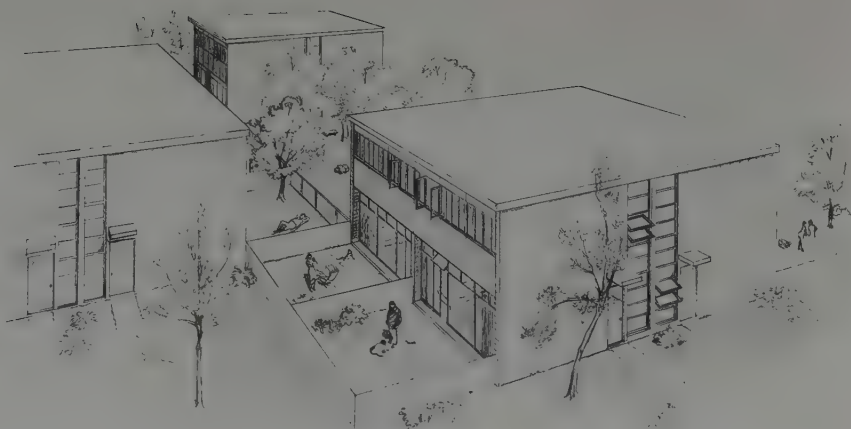
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



1957-27

PAUL T. PATTON
ARCHITECT
1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10003
TELEPHONE: 661-1111



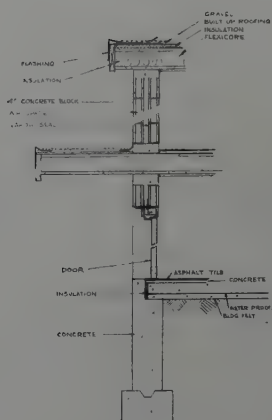


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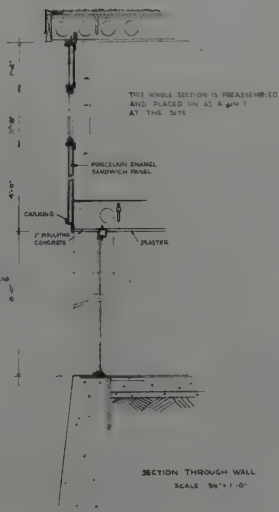
1-SP-I

④

CONSTRUCTION



SECTION THROUGH DOOR
SCALE 3/4\"/>



SECTION THROUGH WALL
SCALE 3/4\"/>

ECONOMIES
SIMPLIFIED FRAMING BY USE OF PRECASTED UNIT CONCRETE
BLOCK BEARING WALLS
USE OF A STANDARD UNIT 21-1/2\"/>

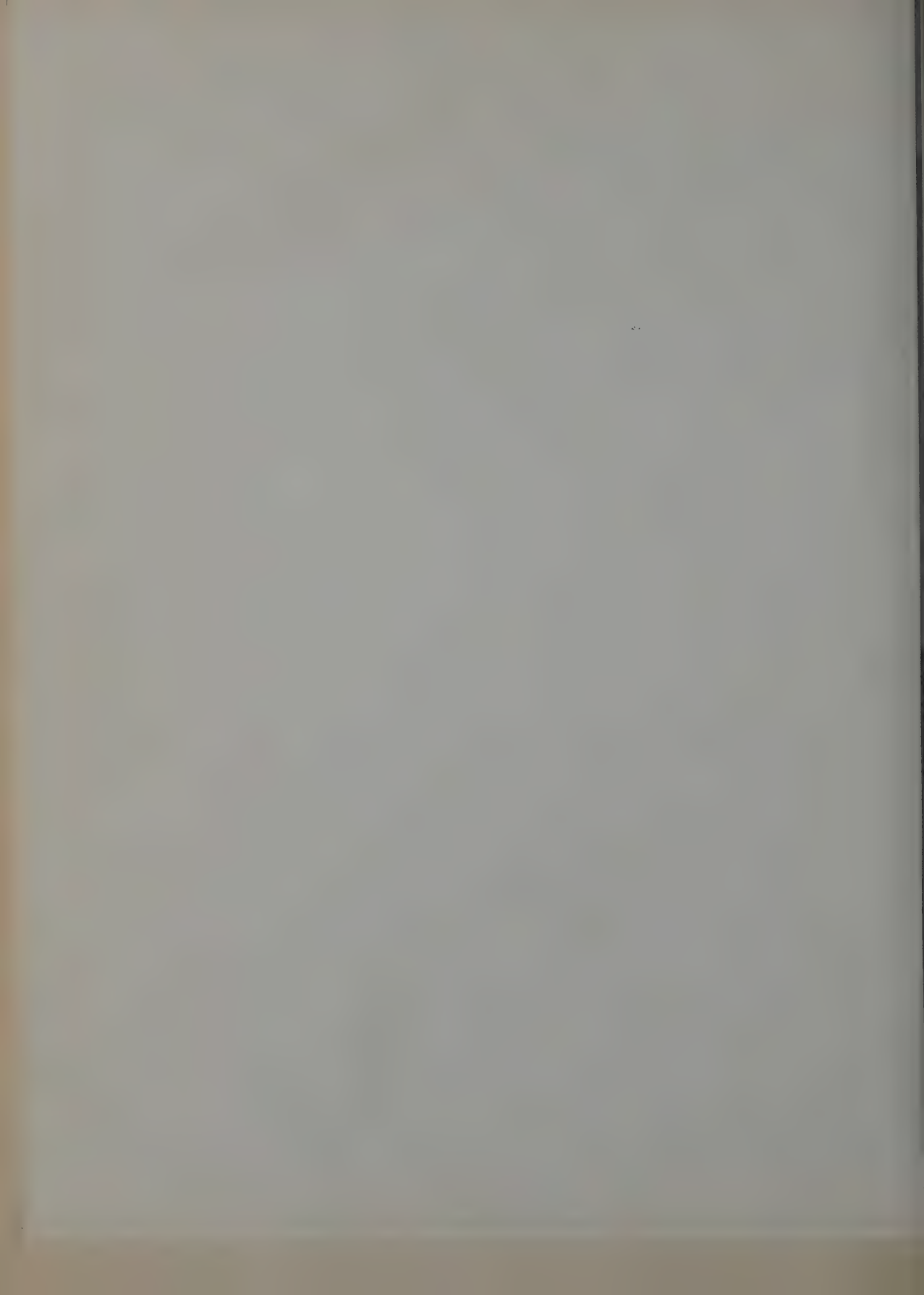


PERSPECTIVE OF SECTION AT CENTER

> PRECASTED UNIT

1957-58
27

DAVID BALL
200 UNIVERSITY AVE. N.
THE LOOPER, MINN.
NEW HOUSES
INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE



INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

WITH LANTAS CARBONATED REINFORCED CONCRETE TIED TO PLUMB BLANK
BATHROOM WALLS WILL BE POOR IN RED-MASTERS CONCRETE BLOCK WITH
PLUMB AT PLUMB ROOM INTERIOR
ALL FREE STANDING INTERIOR WALLS WILL BE SHAPED AND FINISHED PLASTIC
UNITED INTERIOR WALLS WILL BE SHAPED AND FINISHED PLASTIC
THAT ALL UNITS AND PREPARED IN THE WALL
STANDARD OUTSIDE BETWEEN LIVING AND DINING AREA WILL BE INTER-
ALL STEEL CASES WILL BE PREPARED IN POLAR COMPARIS
THAT WILL BE GOOD FEELING APPLIED TO CONCRETE PANELS AS

TRANSVERSE SECTION

8'-0" x 1/8" = 1'-0"

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

8'-0" x 1/8" = 1'-0"

TWO BEDROOM APARTMENT PLAN AND SECTIONS

B-SECOND FLOOR

8'-0" x 1/8" = 1'-0"

B-FIRST FLOOR

8'-0" x 1/8" = 1'-0"

REGES FOREST

BASIC UNIT IN A MODERN DEVELOPMENT
INTERESTING PROBLEMS WITH
HOUSTON, TEXAS
MARCH, 1962

1957-58
28

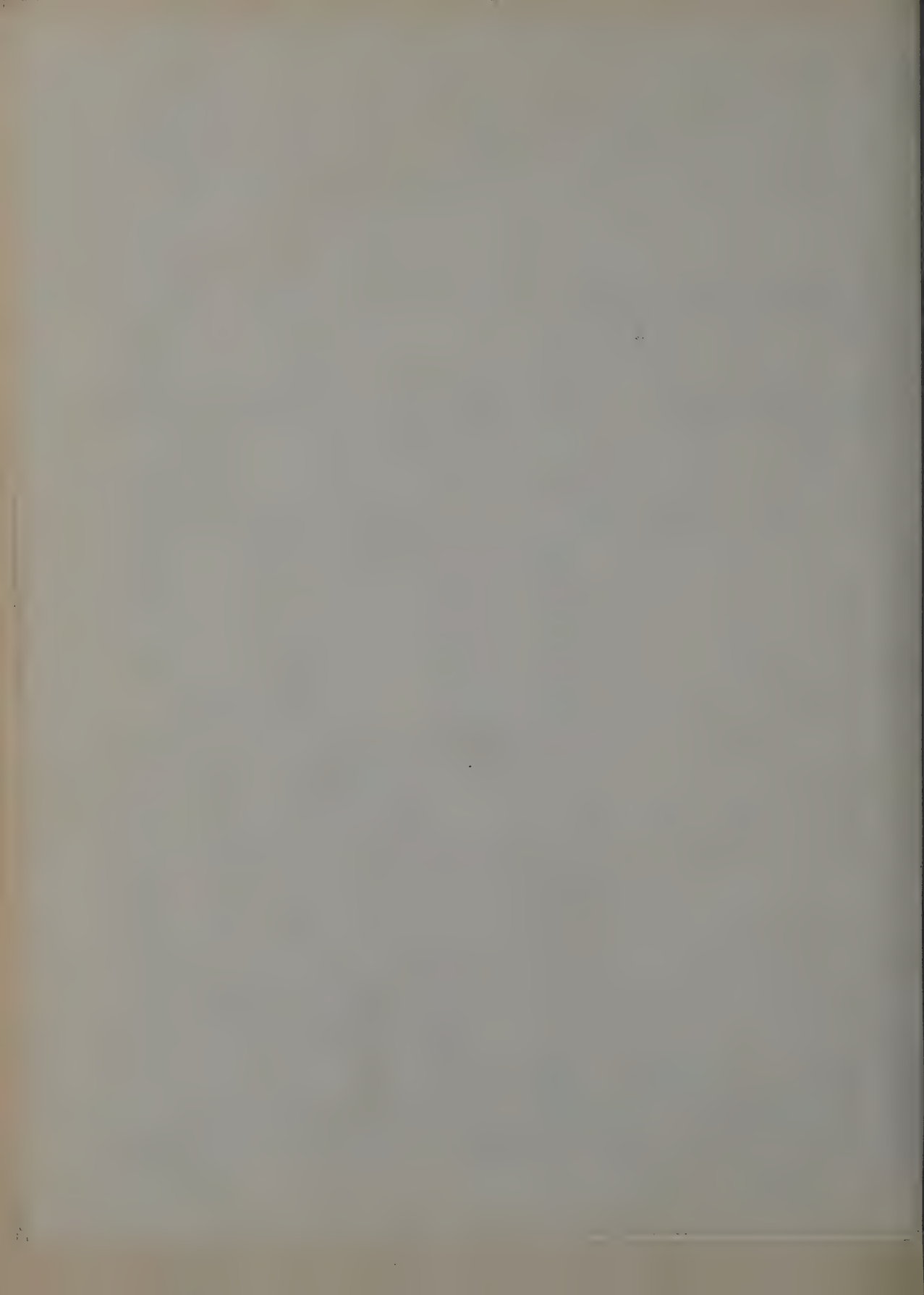
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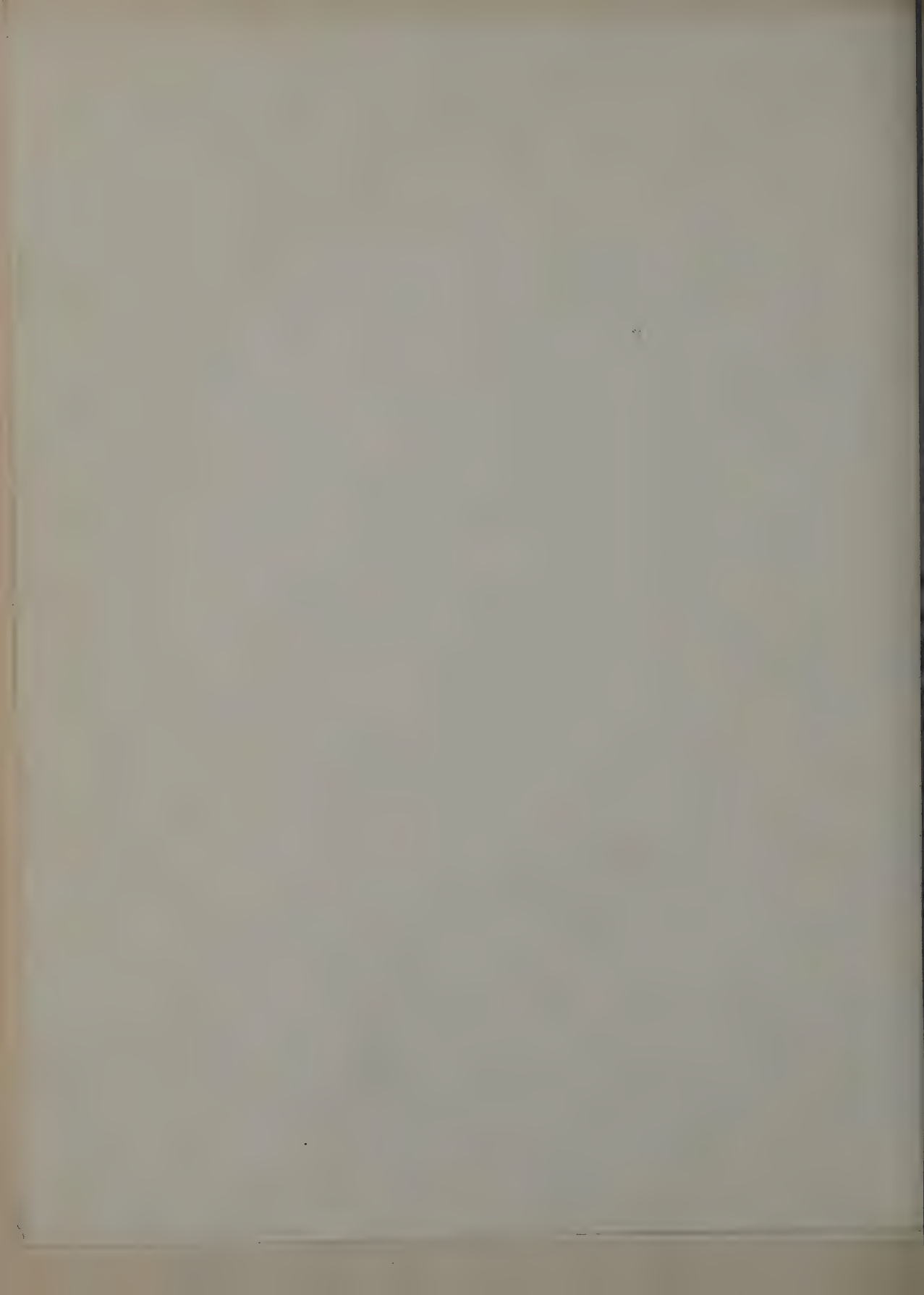
REGES FOREST

BASIC UNIT IN A MODERN DEVELOPMENT
INTERESTING PROBLEMS WITH
HOUSTON, TEXAS
MARCH, 1962

1957-58
28

3





NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION
ELEMENTARY PROBLEM 1957-1958

A TYPICAL THREE-BEDROOM APARTMENT FOR A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Sponsor: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF HOUSING
Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray
Joshua D. Lowenfish, Chief, Bureau of Architectural Research

The prize is \$100.

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

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PROGRAM



A TYPICAL THREE-BEDROOM APARTMENT FOR A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION ELEMENTARY PROBLEM 1957-1958

PREAMBLE

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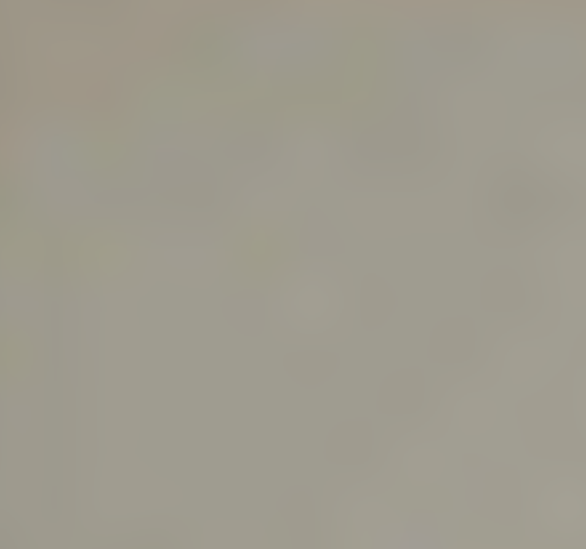
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SPECIAL HOUSING COMPETITION 1957-1958



building material suppliers, representatives of labor in the construction trades and architectural colleges, their faculties, graduates and undergraduate students. The goal is to achieve a saving of about \$1,000 per dwelling unit as a result of suggestions received for innovations in construction methods, the use of new materials and through more imaginative planning and design.

If this study is successful, its results will also be made available to the private homebuilding industry.

PROGRAM

The New York State Division of Housing as outlined in the above preamble is anxious to achieve economies in multi-family residential construction. One of the most important problems is the apartment unit itself. Here the specific living requirements if properly analyzed could produce suggestions in layout and construction methods that would lead to these economies.

Among the points leading to economy the following may be noted:

1. Minimum length and number of partitions.
2. Minimum length of outside wall.
3. Concentration of plumbing lines.
4. Maximum usability of space, minimum space for circulation.

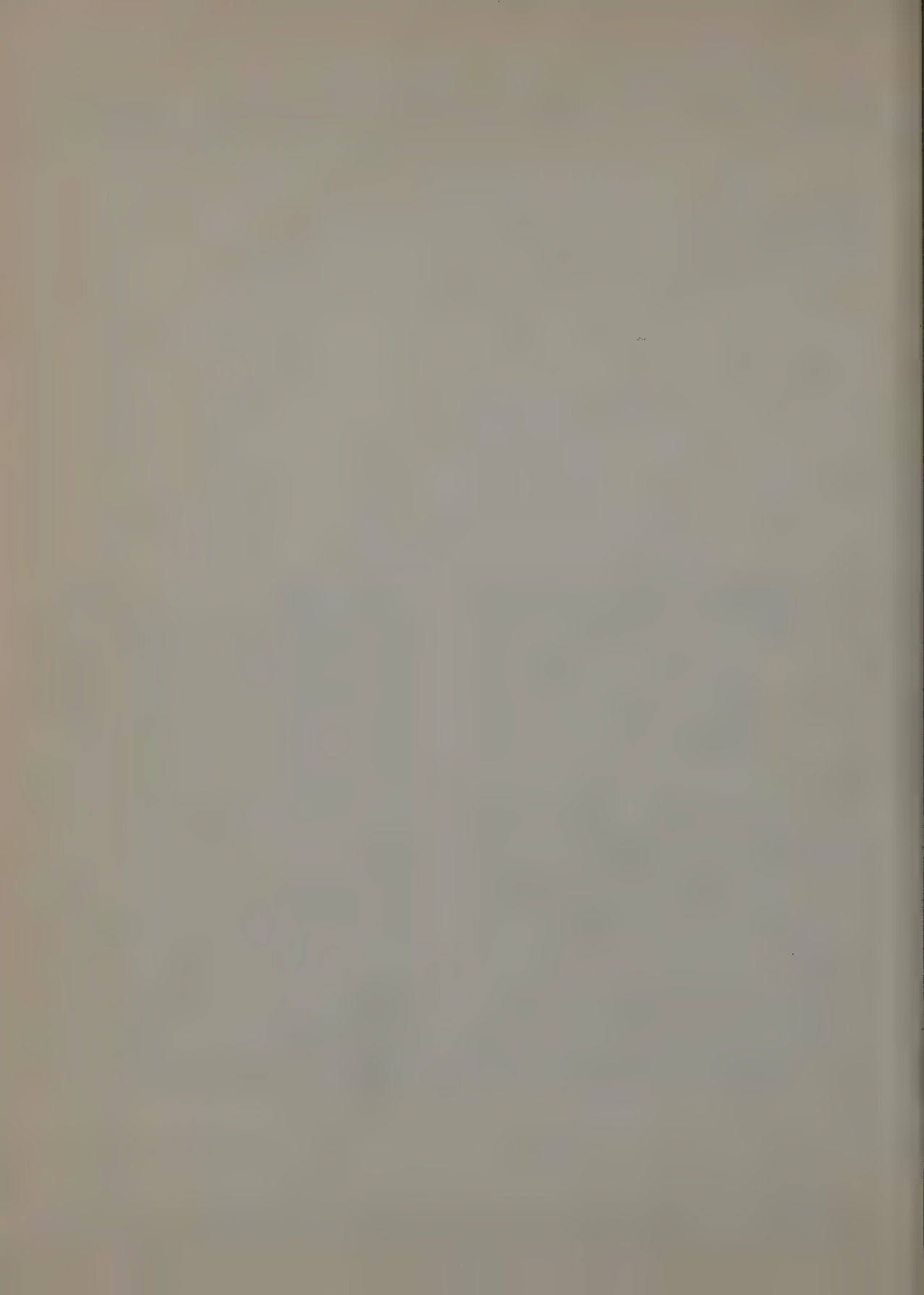
5. Construction techniques i.e. exterior wall, interior wall, closets, doors, etc.

This apartment must have two (2) exposures. The total area of the apartment including thickness of peripheral and interior walls shall not exceed 1025 sq. ft. and will include at least the following areas: Living, Dining for 6, Food preparation and cooking, 3 two-person bedrooms, each with closet. Coat closet, linen closet, storage closet, broom closet, bathroom. Provide space in addition to beds for a baby's crib, in one bedroom.

The above requirements are given as a guide to areas and students are encouraged to give thought to new types of apartment living, such as open planning, family living areas, furniture space dividers, etc.

REQUIRED DRAWINGS:

1. Plan at the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the foot. Indicate furniture layout, radiators—materials of construction—windows, etc. Clearly note total area of apartment including exterior of peripheral walls.
- 2, 3. Section details at the scale of $\frac{3}{4}$ " to the foot, one exterior and one interior emphasizing construction economy features.
4. Interior perspective in color.
5. Any additional information the competitor feels is necessary to best explain his solution.



AN INTER-FAITH CHAPEL

EMERSON MEMORIAL PRIZE

Awarded in memory of the late Mr. Emerson of Boston

Prize \$100.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any ten (10) consecutive days between February 1 and April 30, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

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All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x 40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate on a separate list for each problem, date and express receipt number (if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judgment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE, as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared. BULLETIN subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photographs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is \$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per report or print.

Address all correspondence and shipments to National Institute for Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Circular of Information for 1957-1958 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



AN INTER-FAITH CHAPEL

Program by Robert Anshen, San Francisco, Calif.

ROBERT ANSHEN attended University of Pennsylvania, receiving degrees of B. of Arch. in 1935 and Master's in 1936. He won the James Stewardson Fellowship and the Woodman Traveling Scholarship and with these funds managed to travel around the world. He settled in San Francisco on his return and opened his own office in 1940 for residential work. 1943-45 he served as Technical Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Vallejo and had jurisdiction over 14,500 dwellings for war workers on Mare Island Navy Yard. In 1945 reopened office, Anshen & Allen. Work of this firm includes residential, prefabrication projects, service stations for Standard Oil of California, housing and commercial centers, luxury passenger accommodations and travelers' quarters for freighters of the President Line. He has also lectured on Design at the University of California, Berkeley.

There have been many great religions in the world, such as

Christian (Roman Catholic, 470 million; Eastern Orthodox, 128 million; Protestant, 204 million)

Moslem—416 million

Hindu—315 million

Confucian—300 million

Budhist—150 million

Primitive Religions—121 million

Taoist—50 million

Shinto—30 million

Zoroastrian—140,000

Jewish—11,800,000

Unknown—306 million

With the growing realities of the possibility of communication between all people of the world, and with the implication of the application of atomic power for peaceful ends and the lessening of man's physical burden throughout the world, it has been decided by private groups representing various religions of the world to erect an Inter-Faith Chapel where peoples of all denominations might worship the spirit of God in harmony.

This Chapel, the subject of this design problem, shall be of such a design as to be suitable for identical repro-

duction in the various countries of the world—for example, in the United States there might be one at the Grand Canyon and one in the principal Metropolitan areas of the country; in India on the Ganges; Moscow, London, Paris, Rome, etc. The design concept should be of great simplicity, magnificence, immortality and one of universality, peace and hope.

Each Chapel shall seat approximately 100 persons. The size, height, width and breadth are left entirely to the imagination of the designer. The materials used should be appropriate for reproduction in the various areas and countries. The designer is free to suggest what terraces, entourage, etc. he desires.

Particular attention should be paid to the concept of universality, and this should be expressed by some altar or shrine at a focal point of the interior.

REQUIRED:

A Plan at 1/16" scale.

Principal exterior facade at 1/8" scale.

Principal interior view of shrine, in color, at 1/2" scale.

A small perspective of the exterior.

The designer may add additional drawings at his discretion.

SPRING TERM - SKETCH PROBLEM

AN INTER-FAITH CHAPEL - EMERSON MEMORIAL PRIZE

Author - Robert Anshen, San Francisco, Calif.

JURY OF AWARD - June 17, 1958

Paul F. Basile	H. Dickson McKenna
Eustis Dearborn	Jan Hird Pokorny
Arthur S. Douglass, Jr.	Viggo F. E. Rambusch
Joseph Judge	Esmond Shaw

PARTICIPANTS - 26 entries

Oklahoma State University
University of Notre Dame
Unaffiliated: Milford, Mass.

AWARDS

Prize, Honorable Mention Placed 1st	- G. R. Cugini, Milford, Mass.
Honorable Mention Placed 2nd	- P. Butcher, Oklahoma State University
Honorable Mention Placed 3rd	- M. M. Barnett, Oklahoma State University
Honorable Mention Placed 4th	- H. Brown, Oklahoma State University
Honorable Mention Placed 5th	- G. Bertoncini, University of Notre Dame
Honorable Mention	- J. E. Banks, T. J. Davis, G. T. Spragins, P. A. Ziegenfuss, Oklahoma State University

REPRODUCTIONS

# 29 G. R. Cugini, Milford, Mass	(1 plate)
# 30 P. Butcher, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 31 M. M. Barnett, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 32 H. Brown, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 33 G. Bertoncini, University of Notre Dame	(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY JAN HIRD POKORNY

The members of the jury found the general quality of these submissions to be satisfactory. Many solutions showed creative promise. However, the jury concluded that a majority of the students failed to convey their ideas adequately. There were some completely illegible plans. Many perspectives were inconsistent with their accompanying drawings and became a detriment to, rather than support for the design. It was evident that there was a general lack of the mastery of scale which often varied from one element of the design to another. This is a disturbing fact when found in the work of seniors.

It was felt that many solutions were flamboyant and lacked an insight into the religious meaning of the problem. There was more concern with exuberant, spectacular, and, often nervous forms, rather than concern with finding feasible shapes for the spiritual task at hand. For this reason, a dignified, calm, and boldly simple design was awarded first prize. This premiated submission by G. R. Cugini of Milford Mass., with its

strong central scheme, best conveyed to the jury an expression of the universality, timelessness, and serenity asked for in the program.

The chapel design by P. Butcher of Oklahoma State University, placed second was commended for its effective scale in relation to the site chosen, a site on which the building was visible from long distances.

The open plan of the third place by M. M. Barnett also of Oklahoma State University, received favorable comment. The fourth place by H. Brown, same school, was commended for the plastic quality of the reinforced concrete elements. However, this submission suffered from the inclusion of a poor visualization.

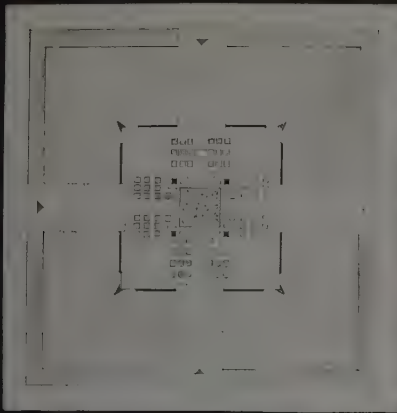
The fifth place went to G. Bertoncini of the University of Notre Dame who was the only one to concern himself with that stipulation of the program which required that the chapel should be suitable for reproduction on various sites around the world. Unfortunately, this design was harmed by the forced scale of its structural form, a form more suited to greater spans. The interior was not adequately developed.

In addition the jury awarded four Honorable Mentions. Of these P. Ziegenfuss's design was considered to be potentially excellent architecture but too somber in its mood, perhaps more suitable for a memorial. Also, the site planning was inadequately thought through, many details were out of scale, and here again, the visualization was poor.

G. Spragins's problem with the relationship of indoors and outdoors well expressed in plan, was commended for the integration of the arts into his project, and, for a fine presentation.

The building design submitted by J. Banks, Oklahoma State University, although having many good points, was mainly criticized for the introduction of two incompatible shapes, poorly related.

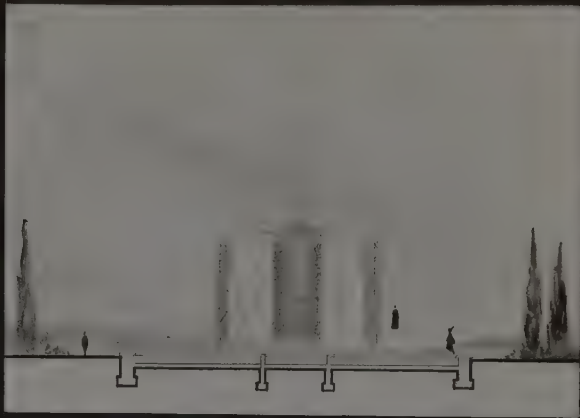
The submission of T. Davis, although receiving favorable comment for its imaginative design, was criticized for unnecessary complexity.



PROBLEM:
THE CREATION OF AN ENCLOSURE RELATIVELY HUMANE TO ALL PEOPLE

OPALE:
1. BASIC ORGANIZATION — "THE SQUARE"
2. MURCHIE CENTER — "THE VOID"
3. VERTICALITY

4. FLOOR AND ROOF WARD 2. SUPPORTED BY SQUARE ANTLIFE FROM FLOOR
5. LOOKING OUTSIDE FROM "THE VOID"
6. BUILDING WALLS NON-STRUCTURAL
7. ANTI-WIND WALLS — OR SCREENS
8. VOID TENDS TO BE "OPEN"



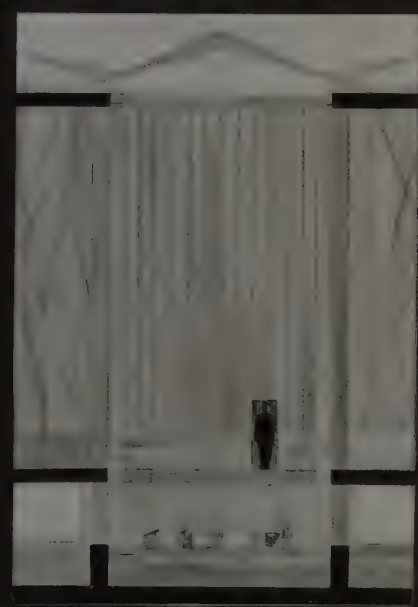
GERARD R. CUCINI
1957-58
29
37 PULASKI STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
INDUSTRIAL CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL



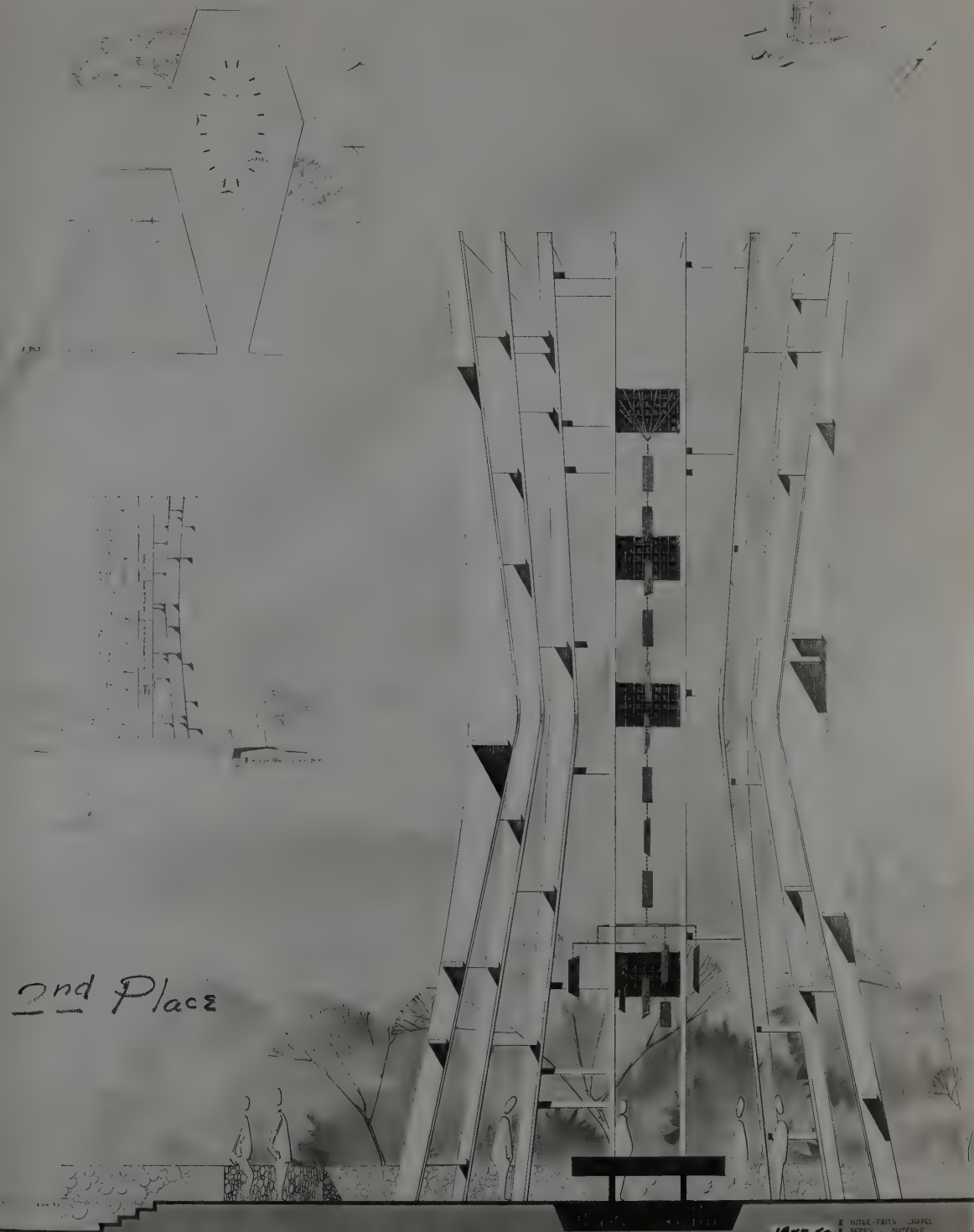
SECTION THRU "THE VOID" — 10'-10"

1. VOID 1/2 INCH "THE VOID"
2. CENTER OF SPACE PUNCTURED BY SQUARE POOL OVER WHICH
3. SURFACES A PREPARED SCREEN OF GRID (MOUNTED GRID)
4. IN VERTICAL COLES
5. PLAY OF LIGHT, WATER, GRID (MOUNTED GRID) ACTUATES "THE VOID"
6. "THE VOID" PENETRATES SPACE VERTICALLY TERMINATING WITH
7. PLANNED GRID OF VOID

BY ALAN R. CUCINI



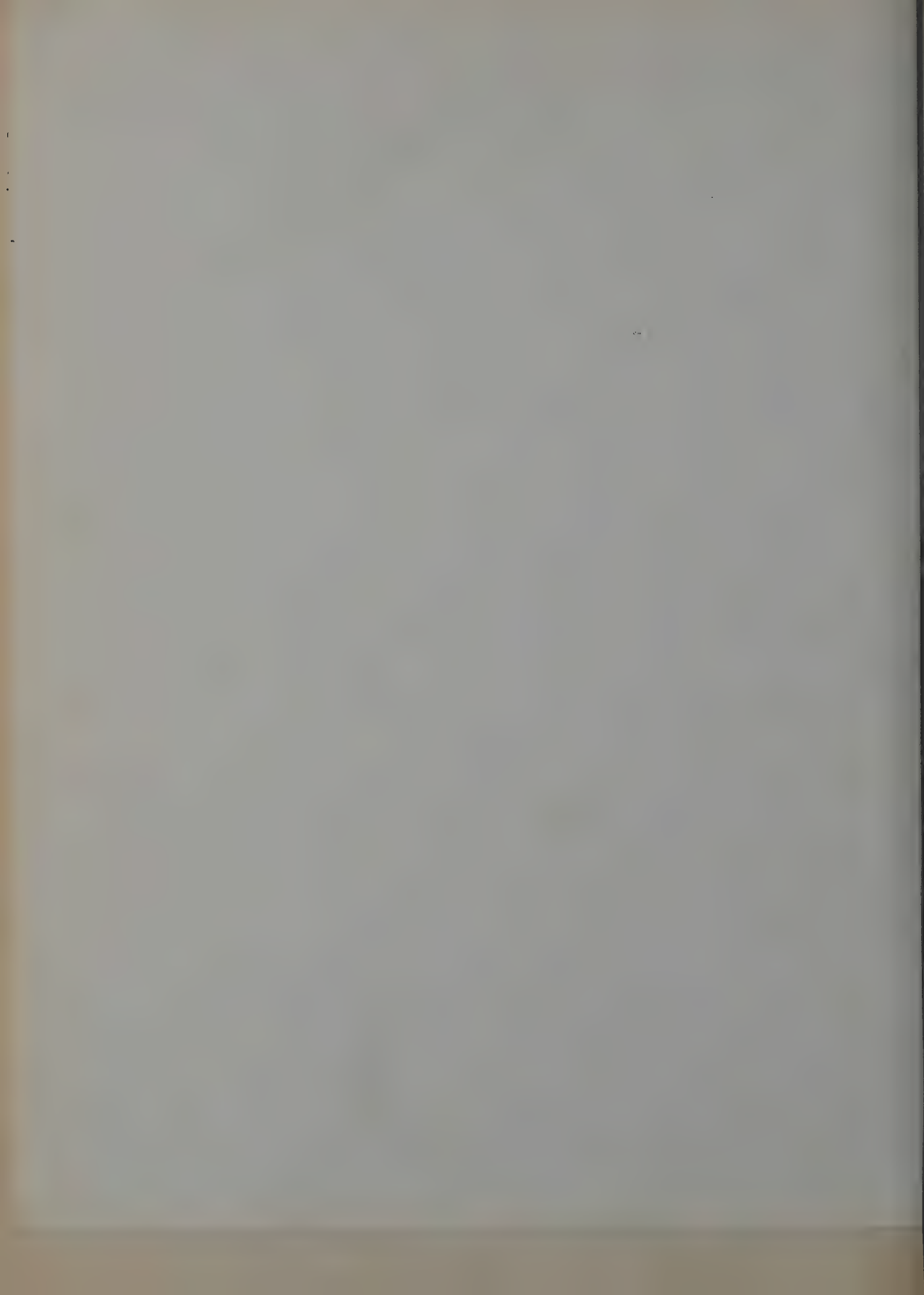
GERARD R. CUCINI
1957-58
29
37 PULASKI STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
INDUSTRIAL CENTER
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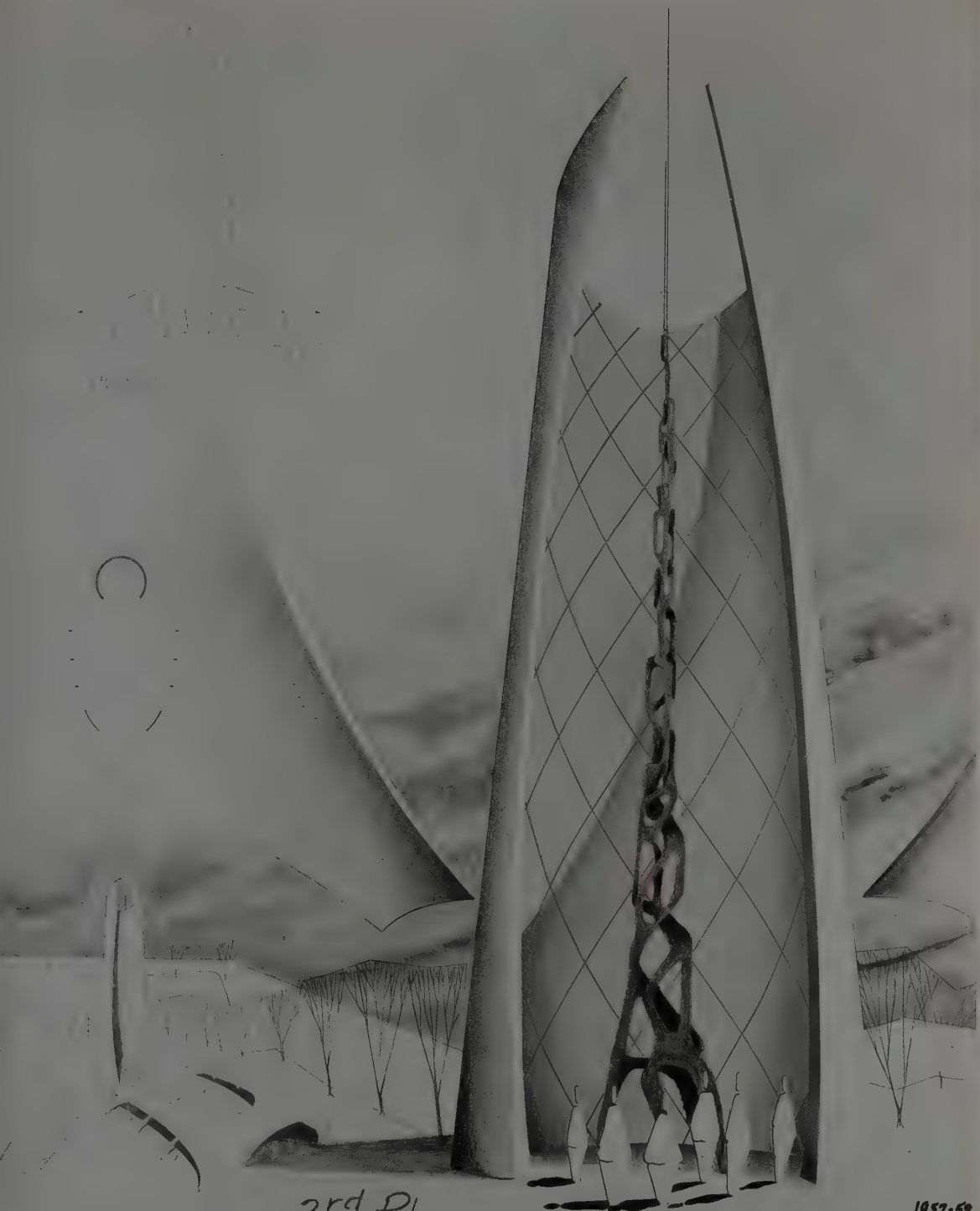


2nd Place

1957-58
30

- NITGE-FAITH CHAPEL
- PERRY - BUTCHER
- ALLEN - CATH. CHURCH
- STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA
- JASS "A" - CHURCH, OK
- OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY



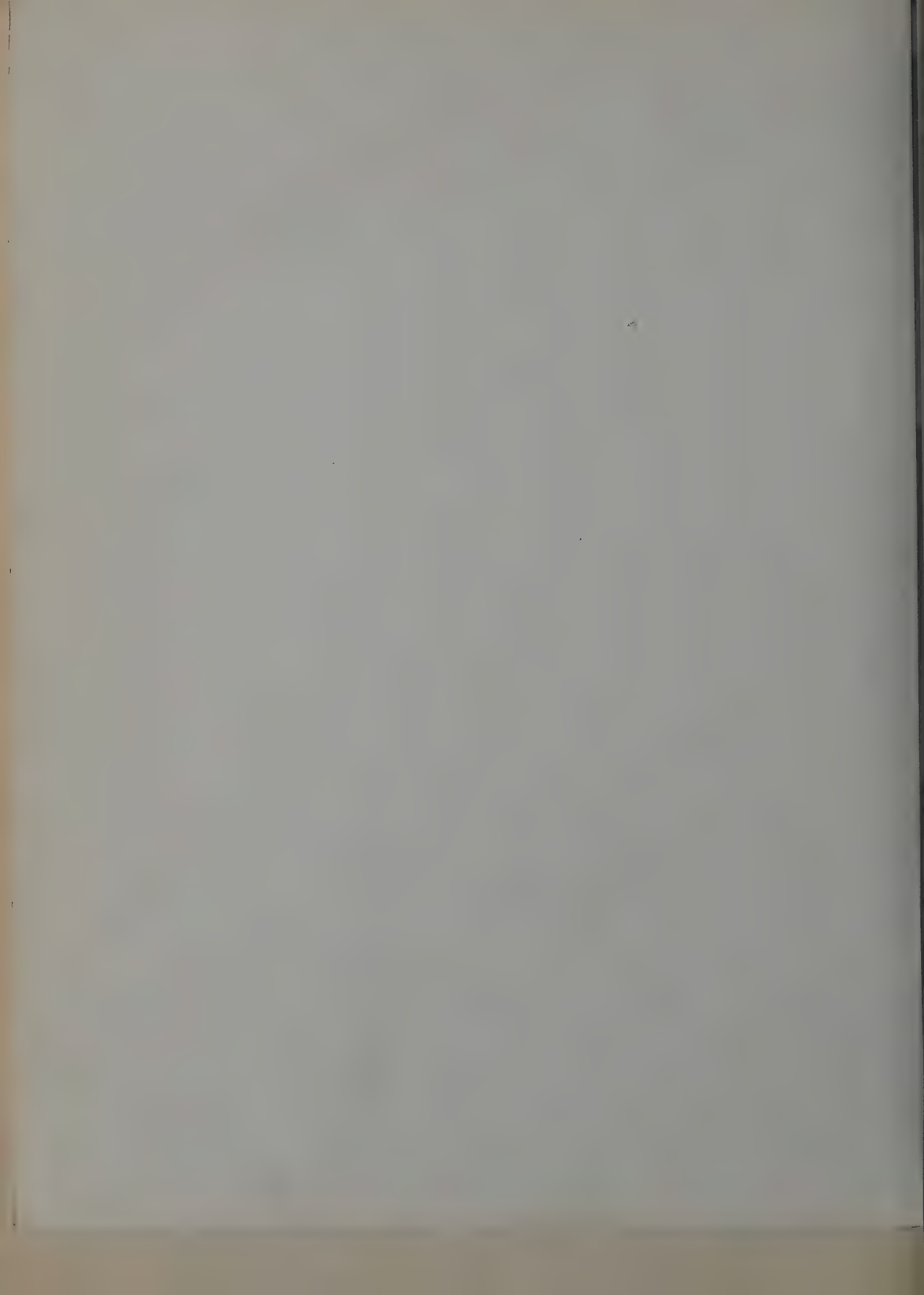


3rd Place

1957-58
31

M E R S O N P R I Z E

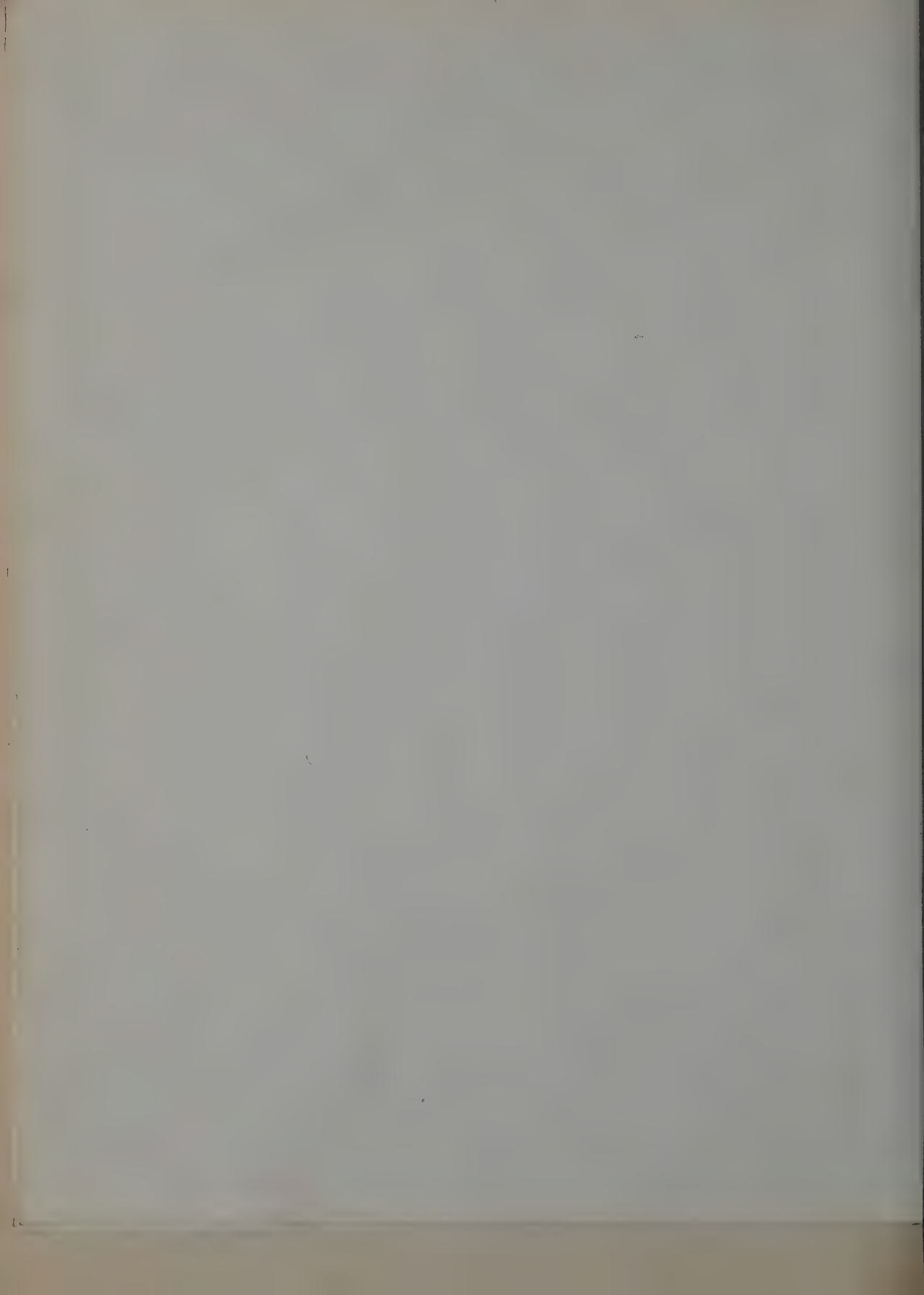
THE MERSOSON PRIZE
FOR THE BEST
WORK IN THE
ARTS AND
LETTERS
PRESENTED BY
THE MERSOSON
FOUNDATION



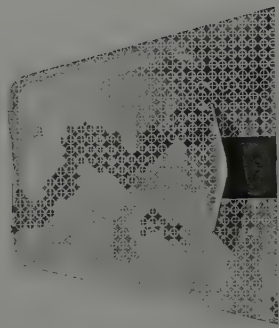


4th Place

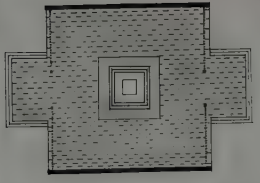
1957-58
32



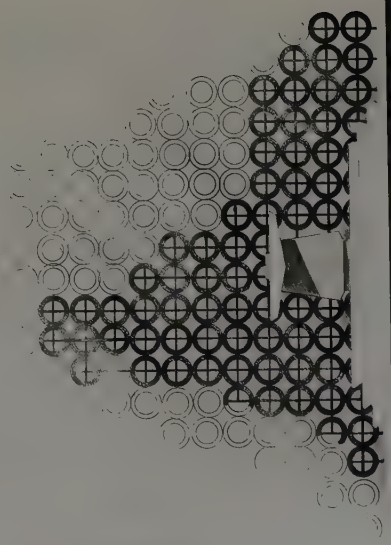
5th Place



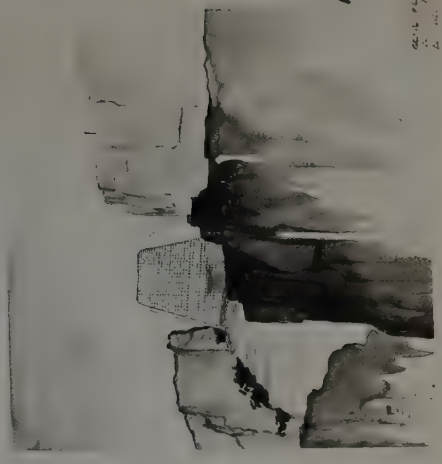
ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



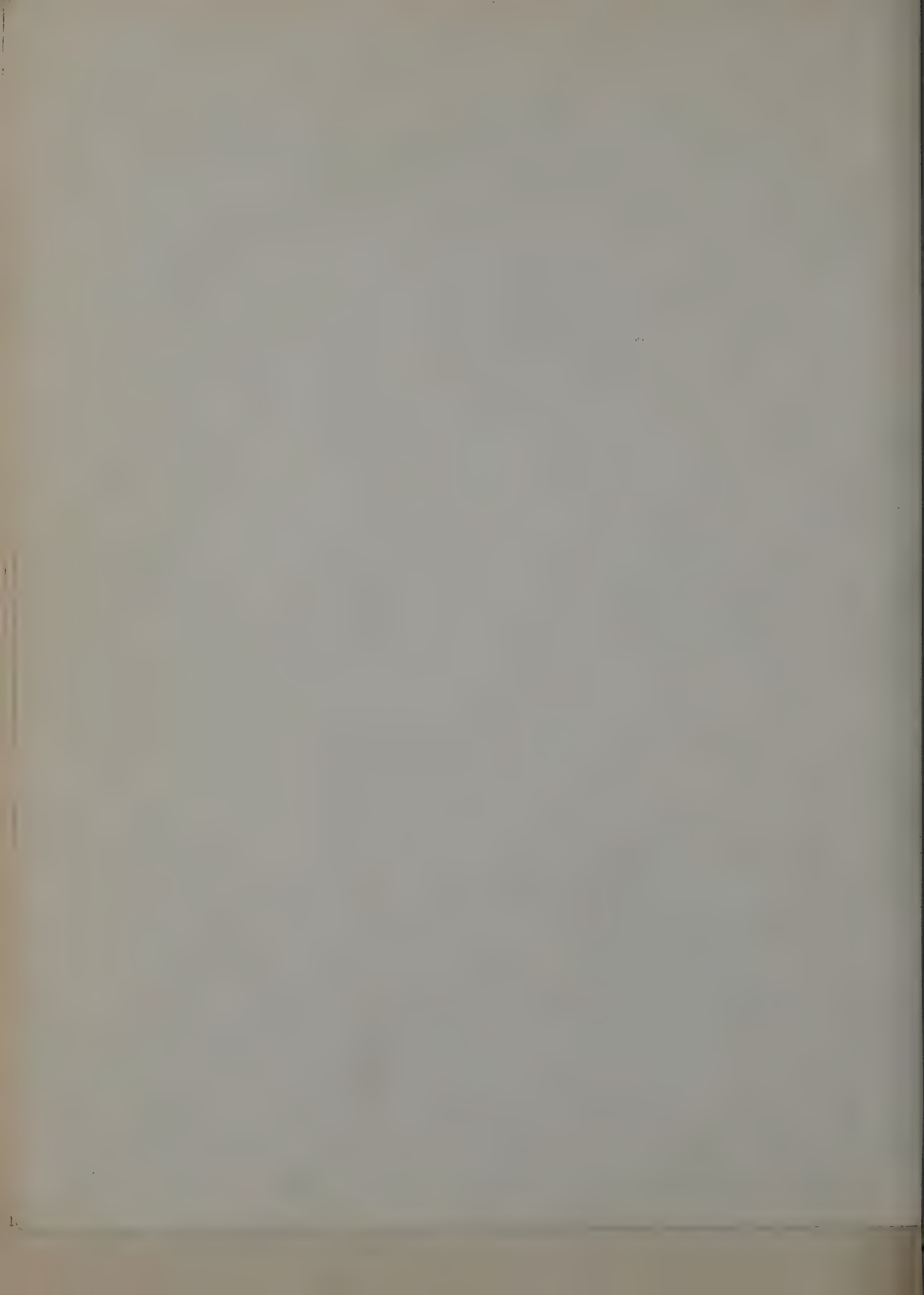
PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



INTERIOR
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



1957-58
33



A RESORT HOTEL

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

Sponsored by the magazine Architectural Record

First Prize \$50.00 Second Prize \$25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks
between February 1 and April 30, 1958.

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PROGRAM



A RESORT HOTEL

INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM
SPRING TERM 1957-1958

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

Program by Morris Lapidus, New York, N. Y. and Miami Beach, Fla.

MORRIS LAPIDUS, obtained his degree of B in Arch. from Columbia University in 1927 and has been in active practice since 1930. His work includes exposition buildings, hospitals, office buildings, stores, resorts, hotels and residences. He is registered in many states and NCARB.

An international hotel organization is planning to build several small resort hotels in the Caribbean area, to capitalize on the great increase in air travel which has resulted in a form of vacation activity known as island hopping. Vacationers from the Americas island hop by traveling from island to island in a circle tour. The islands visited on this tour are small, have no great important culture or history, but are colorful and interesting and the hotels located on them make ideal stopovers.

The particular island on which this hotel is to be set has wide, white sandy beaches, protected by a coral reef so that there is very little wave action, with a tide variation of only 15 inches. The island is flat, and the site selected for the hotel can be assumed as being level, except for the beach area which rises from mean high-water elevation, zero to plus 5 feet in a distance of 30 feet. There is a macadam two-lane highway which parallels the ocean front, set back from the mean high water line a distance of 750 feet and forms the easterly border of the property. The width of the property is 800 feet along the beach on the west. The prevailing breezes are from the north-east.

The owner desires to build a 100 room hotel, several stories in height with the limitation that there are not to be more than five or less than two guest room floors. Because one maid can handle ten guest rooms, this number is established as a unit of planning. The number of units on each floor is not limited. The guest room floors **must occur above the lobby levels.** Elevator or elevators are to be used in this building to take guests to their floors.

Although the average temperature on the island varies from 70 to 85 degrees and the prevailing breezes are constant, it has been decided to air-condition the entire hotel with the exception of the public lobbies which should be left open to take advantage of the prevailing breezes for ventilation. As there are frequent rainstorms, the openings to the lobby must be well protected against water penetration. Since many public spaces are required plus a number of shops, the owner desires two (2) lobby levels, one will be the lower lobby the other or upper lobby would become the main entrance lobby. Attention is called to the fact that due to the tide water level, the lower lobby cannot be more than 3 feet below the road level. The main driveway or approach to the hotel, will have to be elevated to come in at the proper level to connect with the main entrance and upper lobby.

The approach roadway can be built upon earth, or it may be an elevated driveway. The advantages of upper and lower lobbies are twofold: first, because they make it possible for bathers to go to the lower lobby and from there directly to the shops and beach; secondly, the main lobby with its main lounge, check-in desk, cashier, management services and other facilities can carry on the business of the hotel and can be located quietly and away from the hubub of beach activity.

Because of the various uses to which the hotel will be put, the owner has decided to run the hotel on the European plan, the rate will be for the room only. The guest will pay for all meals consumed in the hotel. There are several interesting native restaurants on the island, so that it is conceivable that guests will take some of their meals away from the hotel.

There are to be six shops including a newsstand, a beauty parlor, a barber shop, and a travel agency in the commercial section of the hotel. While the number of shops may seem excessive, it must be borne in mind that the island is a free port and will carry tax-free merchandise from all parts of the world. Since the island will be open to great numbers of tourists a brisk business in imported goods is expected.

This particular island permits gambling, and one of the features of the hotel will be a gambling casino. Good gambling practices in hotels dictate that the gambling casino be placed in an area which is heavily trafficked so that hotel guests will be encouraged to visit the casino in their goings to and from their daily and evening activities. It would be advisable to have the cocktail lounge as close to the casino as possible, but not a part of it.

Since the island has calm water due to the barrier reef and since the fishing is excellent, a wharf is required for anchoring about a dozen small fishing boats and sail boats for the convenience of the guests.

The island has a good-sized native population that will also use the facilities of the hotel, for dining and for the use of ocean and pool. For this reason, there are to be 30 cabanas, which can be rented to the islanders, and to guests who come to the island for a lengthy stay. The 30 cabanas will form a part of the terrace area between the beach and the hotel proper, which is to be developed into a pool deck area. The pool is to be surrounded by these terraces and pool-deck which are to be arranged in an interesting manner. Some of the terraces in the

pool deck area will be used for outdoor dining: these dining terraces must be carefully planned so that they can be properly served from the kitchen.

An additional terrace area is to be developed for barbecue parties which should have a barbecue pit and enough space to seat approximately 50 guests at one time plus a small area for a bandstand and dancing. These barbecue parties are not general functions of the hotel, but will be arranged for by groups of guests who want their own private barbecue beach parties, complete with music and dancing.

One of the most important aspects in the design of the hotel is the control of personnel and of all incoming and outgoing deliveries. All hotel personnel must pass the timekeeper's office on coming into the hotel. All incoming foods and merchandise must be checked into the hotel and must come through the loading platform. All food coming into the hotel must reach the kitchen area without going through any other spaces so that there is absolute control and to prevent loss. The same is true of all housekeeping supplies, which include all cleaning materials, uniforms, bedding, towels, etc. This material is also received at the loading dock and must go directly to the housekeeper's quarters without going through any other spaces to prevent loss. In order to go directly from loading platforms to kitchens and housekeeper's quarters, the passage must be as short as possible and must be planned to avoid the possibility of loss or pilferage on the way.

The kitchen has been designated in the program as one large space. While this centralization is considered ideal, the kitchen must service all areas where food is served. This includes the coffee shop, the night-club, the dining room, the dining terrace, and the service elevator which takes food up to room service on the upper floors. If a single kitchen area cannot serve all of these spaces directly, without waiters or waitresses going through other areas, then the kitchen may be decentralized. If such a decentralization occurs, the coffee shop and room service which function together as one unit may be located away from the main kitchen. The coffee shop will take care of room service, and will be open for the longest period of time. Connection of main kitchen to decentralized kitchen areas, room service kitchens, etc., shall be by service corridor, planned so that the distance between kitchen service areas be as short as possible. This same corridor may also serve other hotel personnel and

hotel services; the public or guests should not come near this service corridor. Guest traffic must be completely isolated from hotel personnel traffic.

The following list includes all of the requirements in this hotel.

Number of rooms—100.	
Hotel rooms: size and facilities all rooms:	
Room proper	300 sq. ft.
Room balcony	100 sq. ft.
Bath (wc and tub)	36 sq. ft.
Dressing—lavatory, vanatory	42 sq. ft.
Closet—walk-in	56 sq. ft.
Hotel Room Utilities (for every 20 rooms)	
Linen room	55 sq. ft.
Room service pantry	64 sq. ft.
Service hall	144 sq. ft.
Service toilet	24 sq. ft.
Janitor Closet with slop sink	18 sq. ft.
Vertical Services	
2 passenger elevators	8'x9' each
1 Service elevator	8'x9'
2 stair towers	4' wide runs and landings
Pipe and electrical service shaft	10 sq. ft.
Elevator lobbies for typical floors	240 sq. ft. each
Linen and trash chutes	20 sq. ft. each
Boiler flue	15 sq. ft.
Public Spaces	
Main Lobby and lounge upper level	6,200 sq. ft.
Public toilets for main lobby	
men 1 wc, 1 urn, 2 lav.	70 sq. ft.
women 2 wc, 2 lav.	112 sq. ft.
Telephone booths (2) main lobby	
Administration	
PBX room	180 sq. ft.
Registration	108 sq. ft.
Cashier office	70 sq. ft.
Cashier Counter area and checking desk	144 sq. ft.
Reception	752 sq. ft.
Manager's Office	210 sq. ft.
Reservation Office	210 sq. ft.
General Office	335 sq. ft.
Office No. 1, Asst. Manager	210 sq. ft.
Office No. 2, Comptroller	200 sq. ft.
Vault Room and Vault (Guests' Valuables)	66 sq. ft.
Admin. toilets—men and women—	
1 wc, 1 lav. each	
Baggage Room	300 sq. ft.

SPRING TERM 1957-1958

Gambling Casino	
with stage and dance floor	3,400 sq. ft.
Cocktail Lounge	2,025 sq. ft.
Nite Club	2,600 sq. ft.
Nite Club Stage	280 sq. ft.
Dining Room	3,420 sq. ft.
Dining Room Terrace (2,000 sq. ft. of this area to be covered)	5,400 sq. ft.

The following spaces may occur on either the upper or lower lobby level and are included under Administrative facilities:

Electric Switch Room	250 sq. ft.
Air Conditioning Room	320 sq. ft.
Boiler Room	1,420 sq. ft.
Men's and Women's Employees Lockers: these have been divided for the various types of help, maids and waiters, porters:	
Women's locker room #1	320 sq. ft.
Women's locker room #2	170 sq. ft.
Women's toilet	221 sq. ft.
Men's locker #1	247 sq. ft.
Men's locker #2	170 sq. ft.
Men's toilet—porters	221 sq. ft.
Men's locker—porters	120 sq. ft.
Men's locker toilet—kitchen employees	48 sq. ft.
Chef's locker	121 sq. ft.
Chef's toilet	72 sq. ft.
Laundry	1,050 sq. ft.
Laundry room toilets	
Men's toilet 1 lav. 1 wc. 1 urnal	55 sq. ft.
Women's 1 lav. 1 wc.	55 sq. ft.
Housekeeper Storage and issue area	1,400 sq. ft.
Dressing room (entertainers)	60 sq. ft.
Dressing room toilet	50 sq. ft.
Band Room	200 sq. ft.
Band Room toilet	100 sq. ft.
Timekeeper	80 sq. ft.
Public Toilets (Nite Club, Dining, Gambling and Cocktail lounge)	
Women's toilets 5 wc. 5 lav.	175 sq. ft.
Women's Powder Room	160 sq. ft.
Men's toilet	200 sq. ft.
Kitchen	8,000 sq. ft.
Executive Dining Room	250 sq. ft.
Help's Cafeteria	481 sq. ft.
Loading Dock	640 sq. ft.

Lower Arcade Public Spaces

Shop #1	1,075 sq. ft.
Shop #2	1,075 sq. ft.
Shop #3	600 sq. ft.
Shop #4	645 sq. ft.
Shop #5	1,850 sq. ft.
Coffee Shop (#6)	3,000 sq. ft.
Coffee Shop Kitchen	1,810 sq. ft.
Valet	320 sq. ft.
Lower Lobby	5,160 sq. ft.
Newsstand, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Travel Agency	each 400 sq. ft.
Telephone Booths (2) lower lobby	
Pool and Cabana Area	
Cabanas (30, equipped with 1 wc., 1 shower, 1 lav., and 2 dressing rooms per cabana)	160 sq. ft.
Cabana Storage Room (1)	272 sq. ft.
Cabana Public Toilets	
Men's 2 wc., 2 urn., 4 lav.	170 sq. ft.
Women's 4 wc., 4 lav.	170 sq. ft.
Pool Filter Room	1,000 sq. ft.
Outdoor Bar	
Bar storage room	210 sq. ft.
Outdoor Bandstand and Dance Area	4,500 sq. ft.
Pool—approximately 90' x 40'	
Pool Deck including terraces and barbecue area	25,300 sq. ft.

REQUIRED DRAWINGS:

1. Site Plan:

Scale 50 feet to the inch of the entire area to be occupied by the hotel, roof plan of all structures, the pool, the pool deck, the terraces, boat dock, the driveway, the cabanas, and a general indication of the landscaping.

2. Floor Plans:

Scale 1/16" to the foot: the main lobby floor plan, lower lobby floor plan, a typical guest room floor plan.

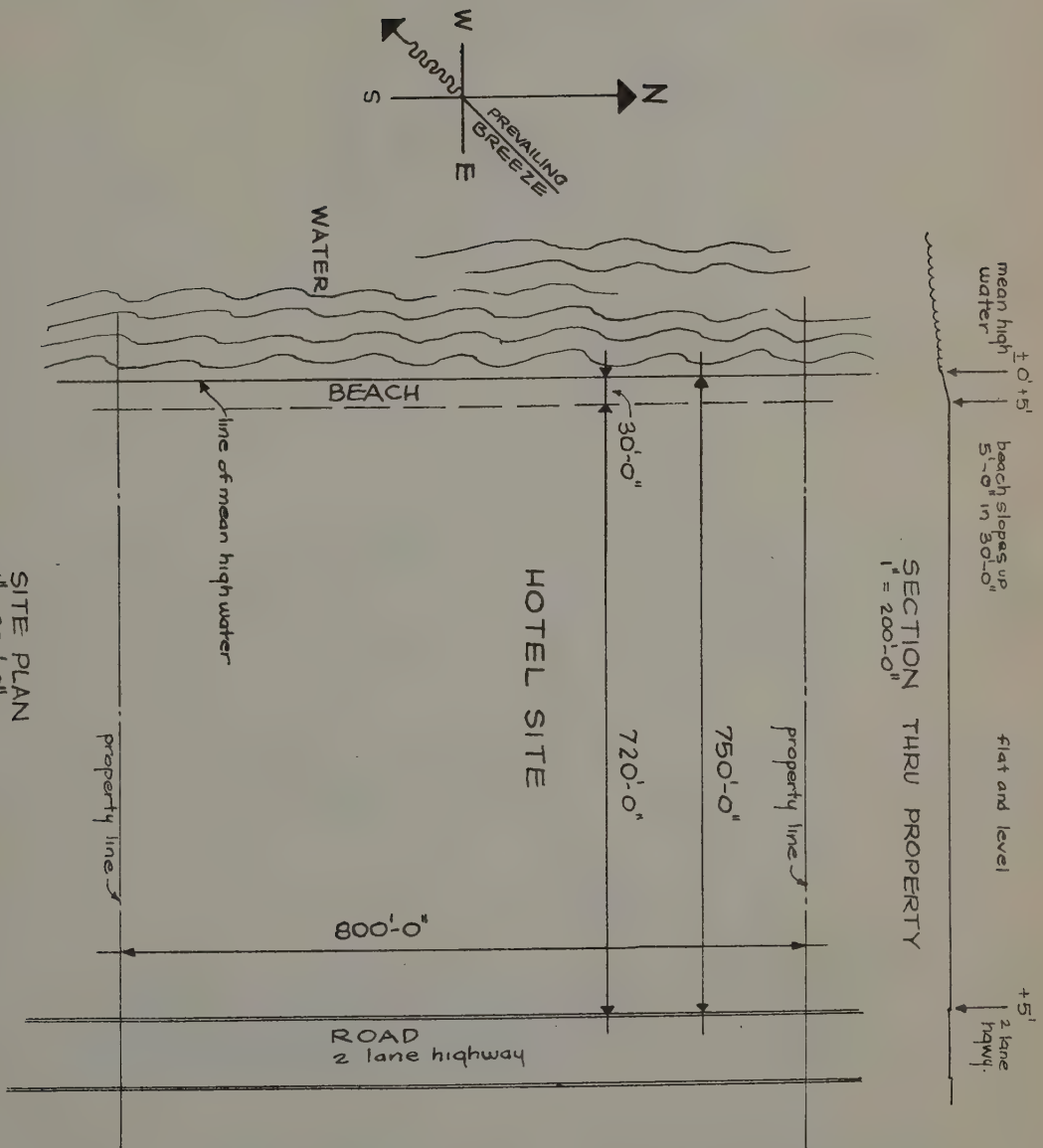
3. Elevations:

Scale 1/16" to the foot of four sides of the building.

4. Section through the building and main lobby at 1/16" scale.

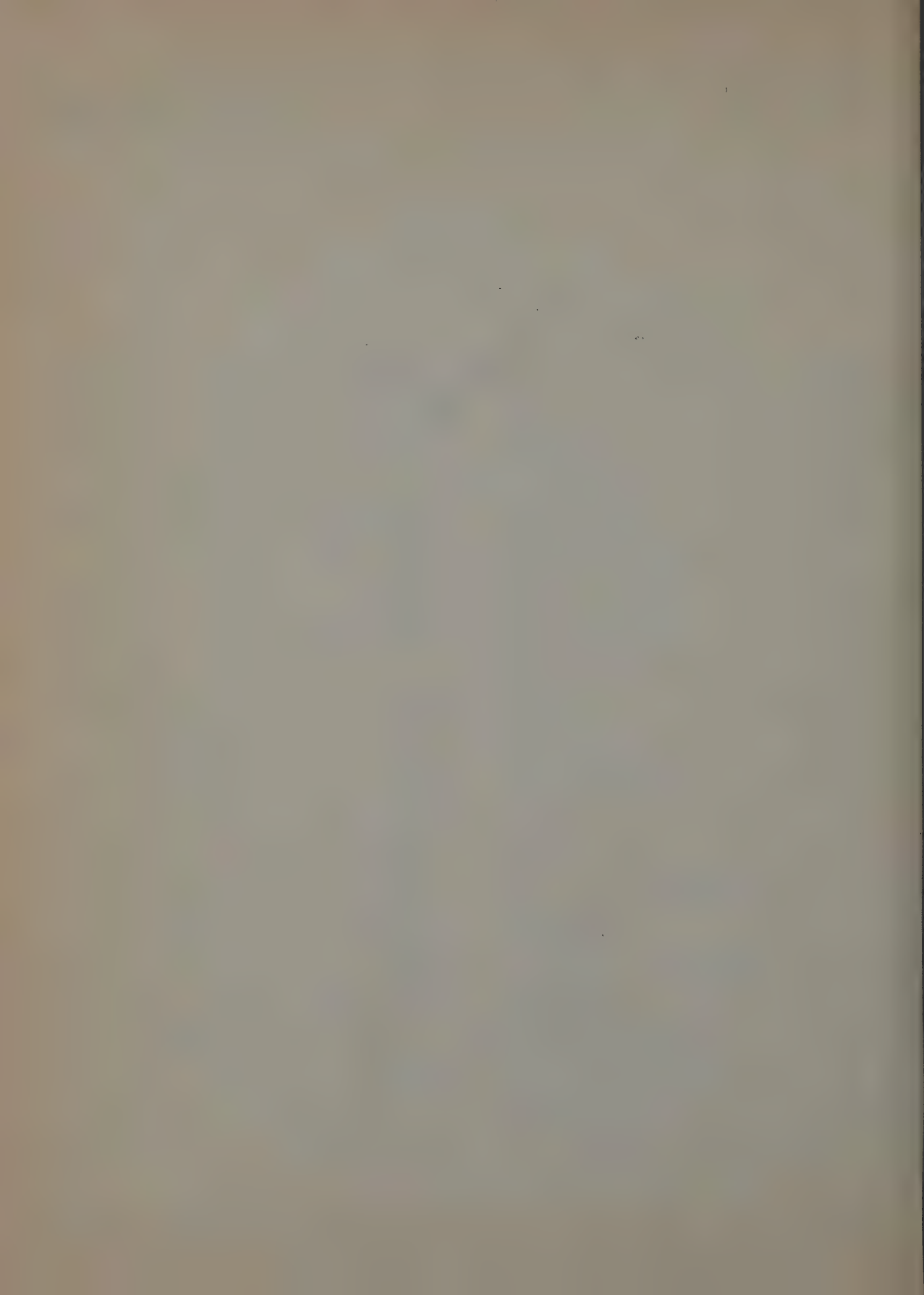
5. Perspective view that best explains the entire architectural development.

Any other information may be presented by the student to aid in explaining the solution.



SITE PLAN
1" = 200'-0"

SECTION THRU PROPERTY
1" = 200'-0"



SPRING TERM - INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM

A RESORT HOTEL - ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

Author - Morris Lapidus, New York and Miami Beach

JURY OF AWARD - June 17, 1958

Charles W. Beeston	Willis N. Mills
George Beiers	Benjamin Moscovitz
Jose A. Fernandez	Daniel Schwartzman
Percival Goodman	Benjamin Lane Smith
Morris Lapidus	Eldredge Snyder

PARTICIPANTS - 26 entries

The Cooper Union
Oklahoma State University
The Rice Institute
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

First Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 1st - L. G. Hildinger, Oklahoma State University
Second Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 2nd - S. L. Dickinson, Oklahoma State University
Honorable Mention Placed 3rd - J. H. Williams, Oklahoma State University
Honorable Mention Placed 4th - J. Gomes, University of Notre Dame

REPRODUCTIONS

# 34 L. G. Hildinger, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 35 S. L. Dickinson, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 36 J. H. Williams, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 37 J. Gomes, University of Notre Dame	(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - By GEORGE BEIERS

"A Resort Hotel" was not an easy problem for the intermediate class. An hotel is complex at any time; added to this were the problems of a comparatively new field, namely, tropical resort hotels.

and comfort. Prevailing wind was secondary as the building was to be air-conditioned.

3. Well planned and convenient reception area.

The jury agreed the requirements were as follows, more or less in order of importance:

1. Good grouping of the main entertainment rooms, particularly with regard to accessibility, outlook and good kitchen facilities for eating rooms.

2. Good bedroom floor plan with good outlook

4. Swimming pool to be convenient to service and open to prevailing breeze as the Caribbean outdoors is uncomfortably hot when there is no air movement.

Many designs showed eating rooms served from pantries (some very small) supplied from kitchens below. This arrangement has shown in

practice to result in cold food and slow service.

G. Hildinger's design, from Oklahoma State University, First Honorable Mention and 1st Prize, was a very good solution fulfilling the above requirements. In addition, the elevations were commended for their imagination and honesty in the articulation of the various parts of the building.

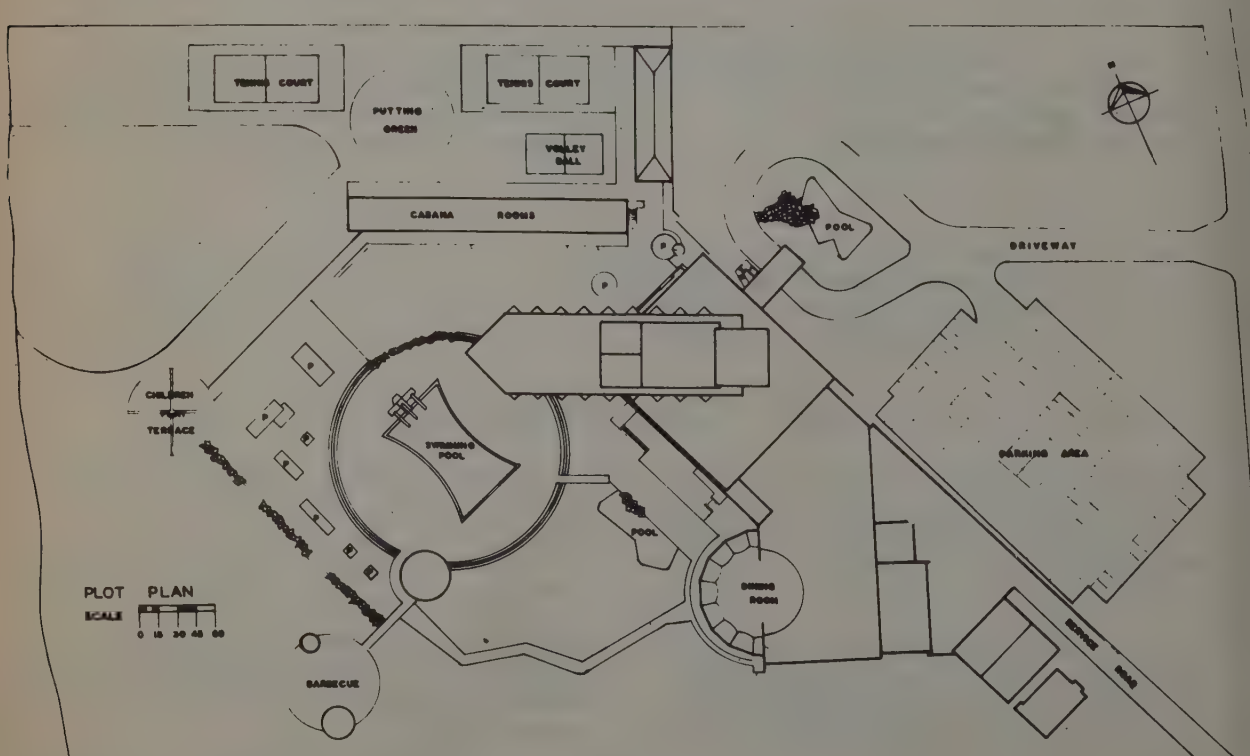
S. L. Dickinson's design, from Oklahoma State University, Second Honorable Mention and 2nd Prize, showed a good arrangement of the main components of design. Unfortunately the outlook from the bedrooms over a highway rather than the beach, was criticized as poor judgment in orientation.

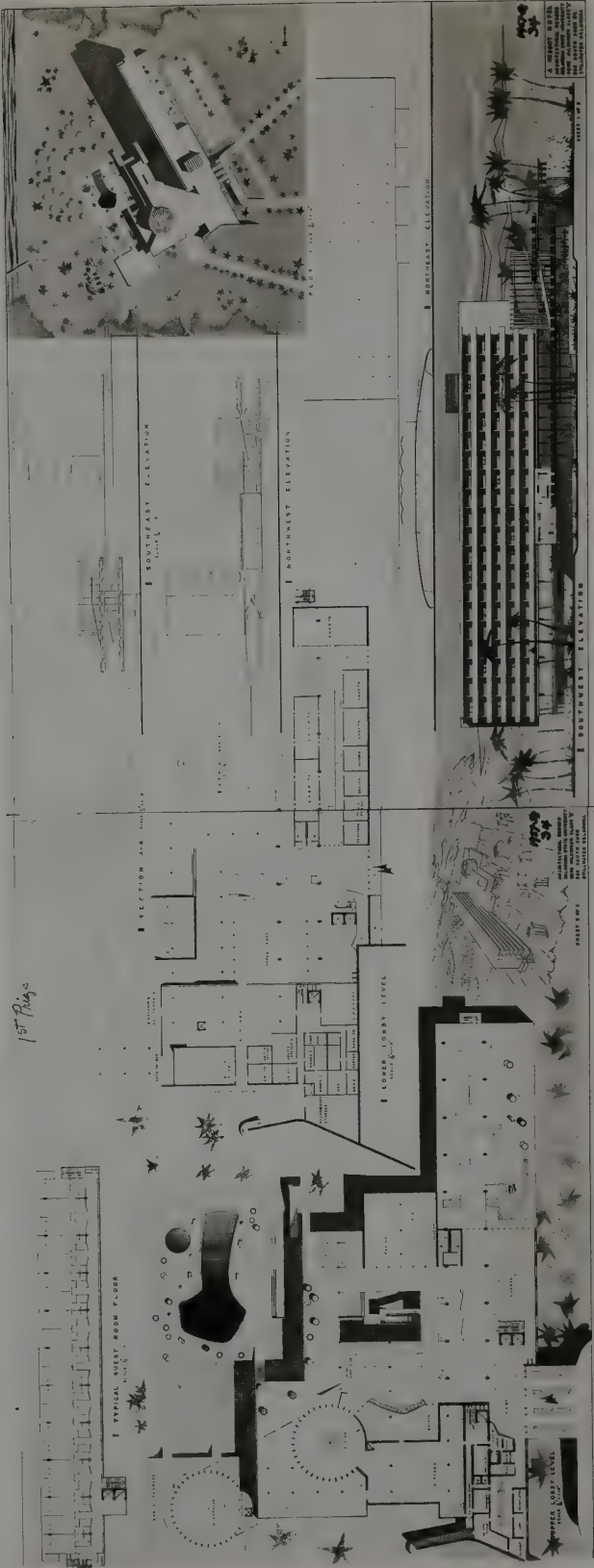
J. H. Williams, Third Honorable Mention,

also from Oklahoma State University showed a good plan, but lacked certain of the open aspects necessary in public areas.

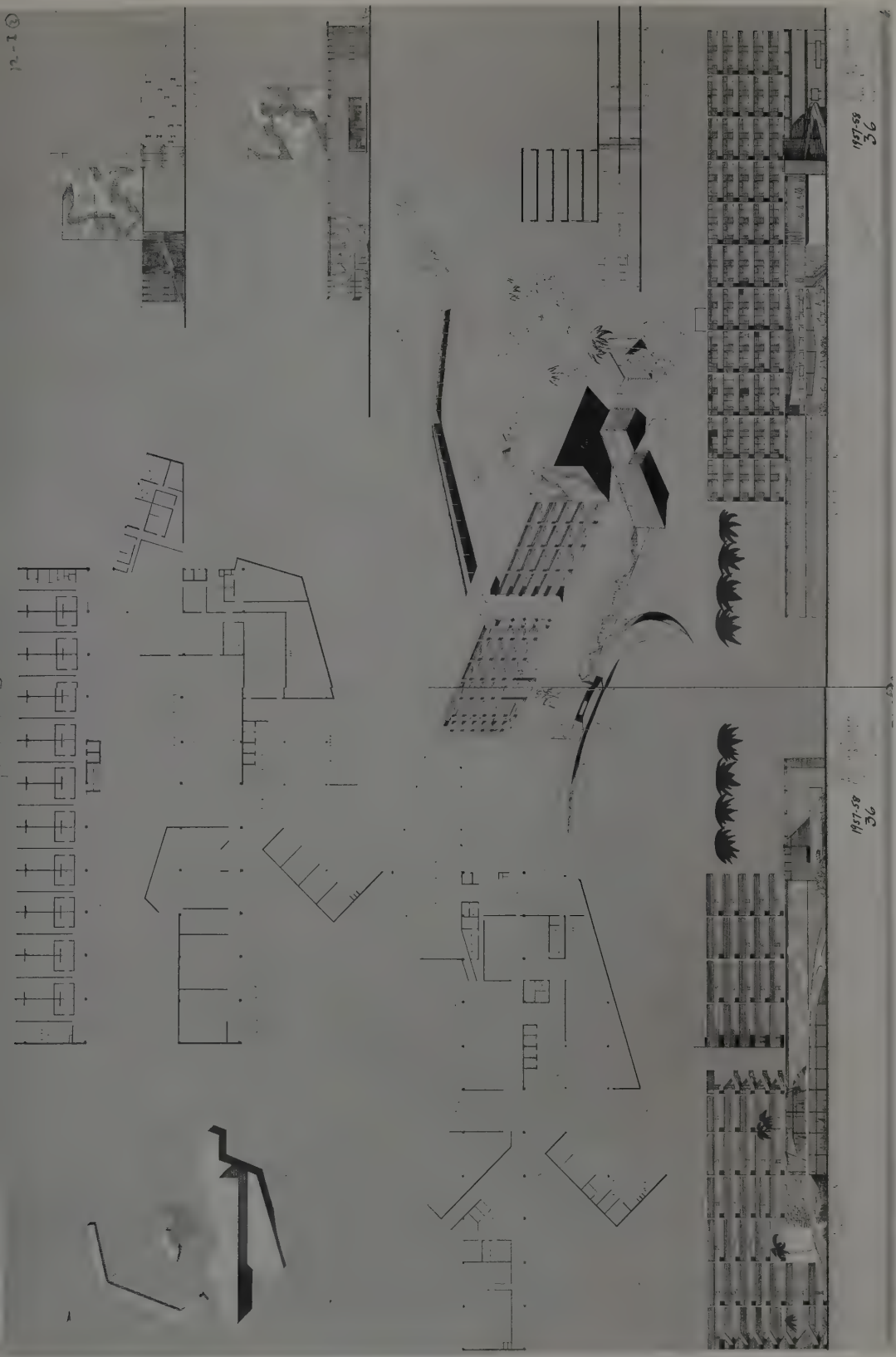
J. M. Gomes from the University of Notre Dame, awarded the Fourth Honorable Mention presented an interesting plan but the eating rooms would suffer from the service from pantries divorced from the kitchens. The bedroom floors also failed to take advantage of the outlook over the beach.

Mr. Morris Lapidus who wrote the program and also gave time from a short visit to New York to be on the jury, sent sketch plans from his office of a hotel in the Caribbean similar in requirements to the program. These preliminary sketch plans are here reproduced for those interested.



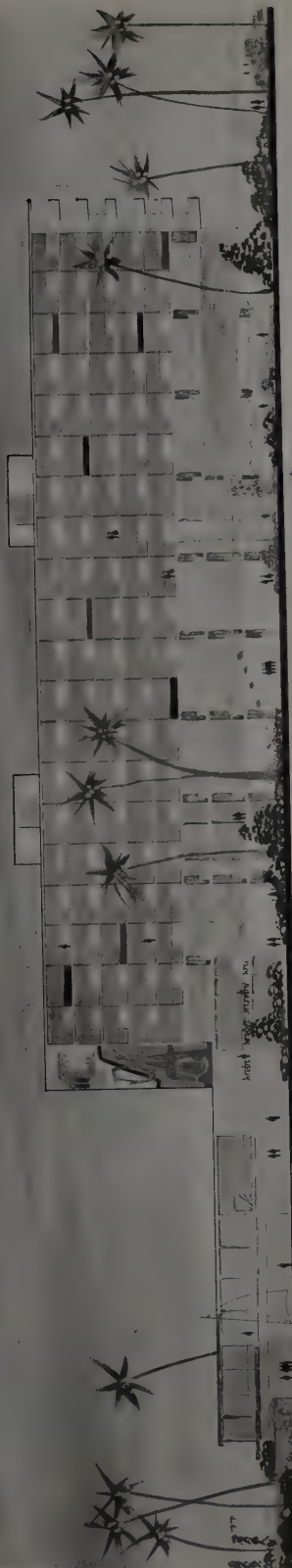






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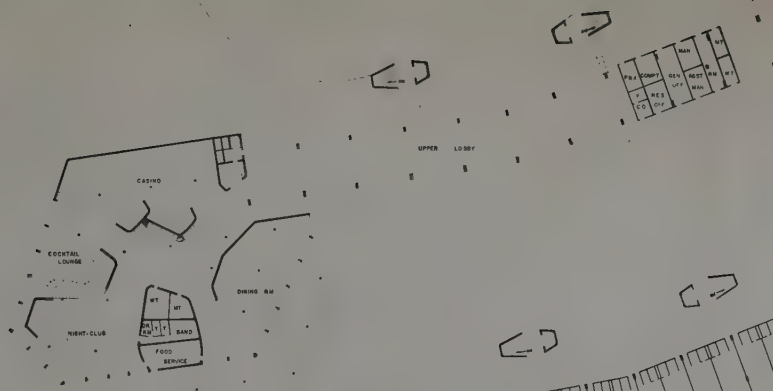


WEST ELEVATION.

Atkins Newport

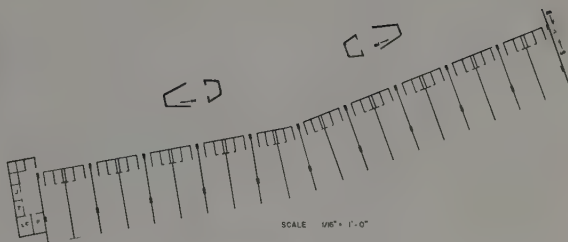
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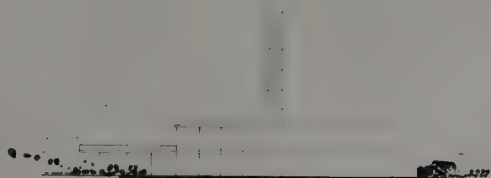
UPPER LOBBY PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



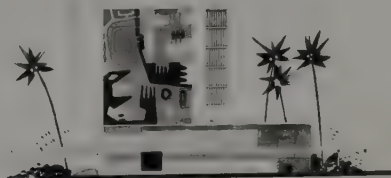
TYPICAL GUEST RM FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION

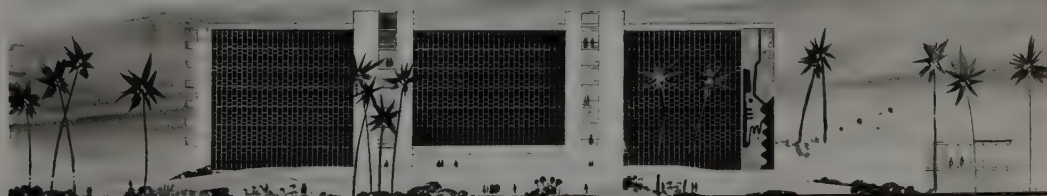
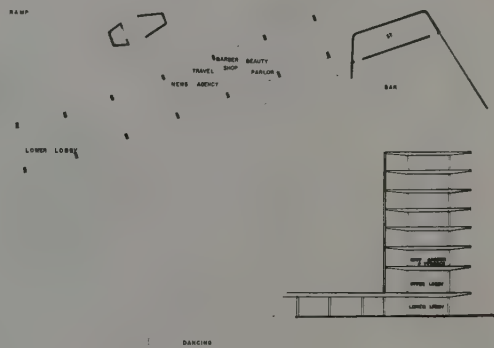
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

117-57
37



LOWER LOBBY PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

117-57
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

ADVANCED PROBLEM
SPRING TERM 1957-1958

A COMPREHENSIVE OUT-PATIENT REHABILITATION CENTER FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Endorsed by the National Committee on Hospitals & Health of the A.I.A.

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZES
Sponsor: Members of the Tile Council of America, Inc.

First Prize \$100.00
Second Prize \$ 50.00
Five Prizes each \$ 25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks
between February 1 and April 30, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits
an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judg-
ing. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are
due at the Institute office.

Each entry shall represent the work of only one student; and only
one solution to a problem may be submitted by any one student.

Entries must be identified in a space 4" x 2" in the lower right-hand
corner on the face of each sheet by printing legibly: a) full name
and address of competitor; b) name of school, atelier, or supervisor;
c) grade and title of the competition. A space 8" x 10" for jury
comments, if desired, is to be provided in the upper right-hand
corner.

All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x
40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for
in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate
on a separate list for each problem, date and express receipt number
(if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number
of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned
with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judg-
ment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of
premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE,
as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared.
BULLETIN subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photo-
graphs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is
\$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per
report or print.

Address all correspondence and shipments to National Institute for
Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Circular of Information for 1957-1958 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



A COMPREHENSIVE OUT-PATIENT REHABILITATION CENTER FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZES

Competition endorsed by the National Committee on Hospitals & Health, A.I.A.

Program by Thorne Sherwood, AIA, Stamford, Conn.

THORNE SHERWOOD received his A.B. from Williams College 1932; B. in Architecture Columbia University 1936. Held Perkins-Boring Travelling Fellowship in Europe from Columbia in 1937-38. Mr. Sherwood has been a principal in the firm of Sherwood, Mills and Smith, Stamford, Conn. since its foundation in 1946. During that time the firm has designed schools, churches, office buildings, hospitals, industrial plants, residences and has grown from a three man office to one with a staff of over forty. A pioneering Rehabilitation Center designed by the firm and serving the communities of Stamford, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk and Darien is now completed.

PROGRAM

The concept of rehabilitating handicapped persons has gradually come of age. In our daily lives we constantly repeat a number of basic movements in caring for ourselves and performing our jobs. Turning a door knob, dressing oneself, tying a shoe lace, and even speaking are routine acts which a normal person takes for granted. Yet each may be a tremendous achievement when mastered by a handicapped person and in many cases comes only after long hours of courageous effort on his part. Without rehabilitation his ability to work and earn his living may be seriously limited or impossible.

In former years the disabled person had little choice but to be a family dependent or a burden on the community. Today, society recognizes that it is socially and economically beneficial to extend the help and care needed by the physically handicapped to lead a useful life. Many States and local communities throughout the country are developing rehabilitation centers to provide these services for disabled persons. Many centers receive community support or are supported by private organizations.

The Federal Government has recognized the need for establishing such facilities and Federal funds are available through the programs of the Public Health Service and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to assist in their development.

The community outpatient Center provides evaluations and restorative services for men, women and children who have such disabilities as may result from poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, arthritis, cerebral vascular accidents and loss of extremities. These may include services of a medical, psychological, social or vocational nature. The Center provides intensive care on a day-to-day basis in a manner not generally possible in most hospitals. Not infrequently patients will remain in the Center several hours a day and some will be in the Center throughout the day.

The following are the various types of therapy used:

1. Hydro-Therapy—where patients use Hubbard tanks and whirlpool baths. This is a wet and steamy area and should be well heated and well insulated or removed from openings to the outdoors.

2. Physical Therapy—where patients exercise on floor mats, ramps, stairs, parallel bars and wall mounted wheels and pulleys.
3. Occupational Therapy—where patients regain skills by weaving, woodworking, knitting and clay modeling. Here also the activities of daily living are practiced, such as cooking and making beds.
4. Speech Therapy—which is extremely successful in redeveloping the vocal powers of affected patients.
5. Advanced Therapy—provided in "Sheltered Shop."

In addition to these therapies there is an area for Prevocational Testing. The purpose of Prevocational Testing is to evaluate the handicapped patients' job potential, physical and mental. Testing is done on regular work samples to establish his or her ability for job opportunities such as clerical, janitorial work, sewing, draftsmanship, machine operation, electronics, etc. The areas for testing depend on job opportunities in the community.

PROBLEM

The problem is to design a Comprehensive Out-Patient Rehabilitation Center for a community in the suburbs of a large metropolitan center. It should be designed with wheelchair traffic in mind and it should be possible for authorized visitors to observe the therapy without actually having access to these areas.

SITE

The site, shown on enclosed diagram, is fairly level. It is located in a residential area near a large general hospital in a temperate climate. Certain facilities of the hospital such as X-ray and deep therapy will be available to the Center's patients as will the services of a part-time psychiatrist and medical director. Patients will arrive by bus or in some cases in their own cars.

ELEMENTS IN A REHABILITATION CENTER

Note: Students may allow 10% variation in areas allotted.

1. Reception and waiting area controlled by a receptionist, to include public toilets and public phone (750 sq. ft.)

2. Administration (1600 sq. ft.)
 - a. General office for about 5 desks plus files and storage space
 - b. Director's office and adjoining conference room
 - c. Assistant Director's office
 - d. Social Service office—directly adjacent to waiting area
 - e. Three offices for, respectively, the part-time psychiatrist, the vocational guidance director, and the medical director with examining room and toilet. The social worker, psychologist and vocational counselor will have occasion to interview patients in a quiet environment
3. Speech Therapy (420 sq. ft.)
 - a. Speech therapist's office
 - b. Two sound proofed therapy or testing rooms including storage
4. Physical Therapy
 - A. Hydro-therapy (900 sq. ft.)
 - a. Hubbard tank room with a dressing room to contain toilet, sink and shower
 - b. Five curtained-off booths for small whirlpools
 - c. Linen and general storage with washer and dryer for linens
 - d. Circulations necessary to make this suite completely private although under the general direction of the Physical Therapist
 - e. A small swimming pool 400 sq. ft. with six curtained dressing cubicles and shower room—and small gymnasium—multi-purpose room of about 600 sq. ft. This area must have a direct relationship to hydrotherapy and physical therapy
 - B. Physical Therapy (4000 sq. ft.)
 - a. Large therapy room for such devices as steps, ramps, parallel bars, etc. with eight (8) curtained-off booths along the walls containing treatment beds. This includes an electrotherapy booth with handwashing for therapists.
 - b. Physical therapist's office, preferably glass-walled for the supervision of the therapy rooms, with space for files, records and charts.
Note that Physical and Occupational Therapy overlap, and records for both services should be readily available
 - c. Children's therapy room to be under the direct supervision of the Physical Therapist but separated from the adults
 - d. Equipment storage room
5. Occupational Therapy (4000 sq. ft.)
 - a. Large therapy room with space for a loom, wood-working bench and work tables. There should be storage cabinets along the walls for such material as paper, clay, leather and tools
 - b. An area to contain a model kitchen, and bath set-up areas for bedroom-living-dining activities. This is an area where patients are tested and trained, if necessary, in self-care activities such as getting in and out of bed, dressing, grooming, use of bathroom, kitchen and laundry facilities. The area should be partitioned or screened for privacy. The training may be directed either by occupational therapists or physical therapists or both
 - c. Occupational Therapist's office with the same facilities as Physical Therapist's office. See note above under 4 B b
 - e. Storage room
6. Centrally located toilet rooms for men and women patients—convenient to 4 and 5 above
7. Prevocational Testing (1000 sq. ft.)
 - a. Testing room to contain various testing devices, tables, desks, storage cabinets, etc.
 - b. Small glass walled office
8. Sheltered Shop (8000 sq. ft.)

This is an advanced work therapy space where partially rehabilitated patients do packaging, assembly and light industrial work, under contract from local industry, for which they are paid on a piece-work basis. It thus bridges the gap between treatment and employment by teaching the patient skills and work habits enabling them to become self supporting. The sheltered shop is a rather noisy, and cluttered space as opposed to the more medical aspect of the Therapy spaces. These patients spend the entire day and a small kitchen-dining facility for this group is required. It might be well to separate this facility somewhat from the other therapies.

 - a. Shop area with rows of work tables and a bank of machine tools such as milling machines and presses
 - b. Open storage area with a truck loading dock

SPRING TERM 1957-1958

- c. Tool crib
- d. Office with adjacent kitchen-dining area.
- e. Men and women's toilets
- 9. Staff lounge with space to review records and printed reference material and also a multi-purpose area with small kitchen facility for tea, coffee and snacks.
This room or rooms would be used for lectures, movies, parties, service groups or for Board of Directors meetings, and should seat about 50 people. Provide adequate storage, men's and women's toilets, locker space (10 for men, 10 for women) and one shower for each
- 10. Boiler Room, air conditioning equipment room, maintenance shop, general garage, and custodial space (2000 sq. ft.)—could be in the basement
- 11. Outdoor Therapy area which should have various surface textures as well as ramp and stairs to familiarize patients with various walking situations. It should be near the indoor therapy areas and would also be a pleasant place for rest and recreation in clement weather. It can include a jungle gym for children and horseshoe pit for adult patients.
- 12. Parking for about 20 cars
- 13. Service drive and loading platform to service area, custodian, etc.

REQUIRED DRAWINGS:

- 1. Site plan at scale of 1" equals 50'0"
- 2. Floor plans at 1/16" scale
- 3. Section at 1/16" scale
- 4. Two elevations at 1/16" scale
- 5. At least two perspectives, one interior and one exterior
- 6. The use of ceramic facing tile for exterior as well as interior use shall be indicated and a detail in color shown
- 7. Any other material the competitor desires, to best explain the solution

REFERENCES AND SOURCE MATERIAL:

Reference: "Design and construction of General Hospitals by U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

Redkey, Henry, Ed. "Rehabilitation Centers Today: A Report on the Operations of 77 Centers in the United States and Canada."

Publications of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

Granofsky, Jack, M.D. "Bibliography on Pre-Vocational Exploration." Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University - Bellevue Medical Center, New York City

Conference of Rehabilitation Centers—Room 3406 North Building, 330 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington 25, D. C.

American Occupational Therapy Ass'n—250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

American Physical Therapy Ass'n.—1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

American Speech and Hearing Ass'n.—Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; Dr. George Kopp.

Planning the Physical Therapy Department—p. 211 Architectural Record, November 1957.

Cronin, John W., M.D. and Galbraith, Thomas P.—"Planning Multiple Disability Rehabilitation Facilities." Reprinted from HOSPITALS, Journal of the American Hospital Association. March 16, 1956.

Yerby, Alonzo S., M.D., M.P.H.—"Planning and Rehabilitation Center." Reprinted from the JOURNAL OF REHABILITATION, July-August 1955.

"The Planning of Rehabilitation Centers"—Papers presented at the Institute on Rehabilitation Center Planning, February 25-March 1, 1957, Chicago, Ill. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The following officials have courteously assisted in the preparation of this program:

Mr. Henry Redkey, Chief Rehabilitation Facilities Branch and Mr. August Hoenack, Chief Architectural and Engineering Branch—Division of Hospitals and Medical Facilities, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. Cuthbert Salmon, Project Director (Rehabilitation Facilities) The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

Miss Ruby Oscarson, Director, Rehabilitation Center, Stamford, Connecticut.

A COMPREHENSIVE OUT-PATIENT REHABILITATION CENTER FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

DATA ON CERAMIC TILE

Courtesy of the
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

In conjunction with their annual prize awards, the Tile Council of America, Inc., comprising 26 leading U. S. manufacturers of ceramic floor and wall tile, have compiled the following factual information to give students a working knowledge of the material. The prizes offered in collaboration with the National Institute for Architectural Education this year are a first prize of \$100, second prize \$50, and five prizes of \$25 each.

What Ceramic Tile Is. Tile is made from clay and/or other ceramic materials and fired at very high temperatures (2,000° approximately) to produce a strong, durable material.

The product manufactured by the members of the Tile Council is a tile used as a veneer, ranging generally from 1/4" to 3/4" in thickness; it is not to be confused with structural tile, terra cotta or cement blocks.

The following comprise the ceramic tile family:

Glazed Tiles often specified are 4 1/4"x4 1/4", 6"x6" and 6"x3". They are usually used for walls, but special types can be used for floor receiving light traffic.

Unglazed Tiles range in size from 11/32" square, 3/4"x3/4", 1"x1", 1"x2", 2"x2", to units 6"x6". They are most often used for floors, but occasionally for walls.

Quarry Tiles are a heavy-duty unglazed type usually used for floors. They range in size from squares 2 3/4"x2 3/4", 6"x6", to 9"x9", and also come in oblongs.

Properties of Ceramic Tile. Ceramic tile is waterproof, colorfast, fireproof, sanitary and easily cleaned, durable and unaffected by acids and alkalis. It is stainproof, non-absorbent and resistant to abrasion. It does not need waxing, varnishing, painting or other redecorating, so that it has one of the lowest maintenance costs of all materials.

Tile in Architecture. Ceramic tile has been used for more than 7,000 years. It has played an important role in the architecture of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Holland, England, Brazil and other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

Design Possibilities. Ceramic tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also manufactured in a great variety of sizes, and as a result practically any pattern can be worked out in it.

Installation Methods. There are two methods of installing tile, one outlined in the "Tile Handbook," with specifications and description for installing ceramic tile with cement mortar and grouted with cement. The second, "K-400 Thin-Setting-Bed Methods and Materials," describes the installation of tile with adhesives and thin-set cements. Both are published by the Tile Council of America, Inc.

Uses of Ceramic Tile. Ceramic tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, sanitary, durable, stainproof and colorfast material is needed. Typical uses are for bathrooms and kitchens in homes, operating rooms, diet kitchens, corridors and promenades of hospitals; washrooms in public and commercial structures; walls and floors in restaurant and cafeteria kitchens; exteriors; school corridors and swimming pools; grease pits and automobile showrooms; floors and walls in dairy and bottling plants. The wide range of ceramic tile colors and sizes means that this material can also play an important decorative role in all these areas.

For further information. Local tile contractors can show tile samples and suggest installations to visit. The Tile Council of America, Inc., at 800 Second Ave., New York 17, N. Y., will be glad to answer any special technical questions.

SPRING TERM - ADVANCED PROBLEM

A COMPREHENSIVE OUT-PATIENT REHABILITATION CENTER
FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZE
Author - Thorne Sherwood, Stamford, Conn.

JURY OF AWARD - June 19, 1958

George Beiers	Paul Nelson
Alfonso Cleves, Jr.	F. Cuthbert Salmon
Morris Ketchum, Jr.	Thorne Sherwood
Sidney L. Katz	Mary T. Worthen
Thomas Gailbraith	

Tile Council of America, Inc. Representatives:
Joseph Bannon
Wm. Jordan
A. D. Pickett

PARTICIPANTS - 26 entries

Georgia Institute of Technology
Oklahoma State University
State College of Washington

AWARDS

1st Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 1st - L. W. Rylee, Georgia Institute of Technology
2nd Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 2nd - P. Butcher, Oklahoma State University
3rd Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 3rd - W. L. Fash, Oklahoma State University
4th Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 4th - B. H. Riek, Oklahoma State University
5th Prize - Honorable Mention Placed 5th - G. T. Spragins, Oklahoma State University
Prize and Honorable Mention - J. E. Banks, J. Bedingfield, Oklahoma State U.
Honorable Mention - R. Luley, J.E. Peter, N. Scribner, Okla. State U.

REPRODUCTIONS

# 38 L. W. Rylee, Georgia Institute of Technology	(1 plate)
# 39 P. Butcher, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 40 W. L. Fash, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 41 B. H. Riek, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 42 G. T. Spragins, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY PAUL NELSON

Given the difficult technical program and the amount of personal research required of the competitors for such a new type of development, it was the consensus of the jury that the quality of the projects presented was in general above the average of other years. On the other hand, it was felt that none of the projects was outstanding in achieving an architectural character specifically expressive of the dramatically human environment involved.

The only project to conceive the ensemble plan as an open composition, facilitating future expansion and thus embracing the entire site was that by L. W. Rylee, Georgia Institute of Technology, which was given the first prize. Furthermore, it was the jury's opinion that this project solved successfully the functional relations demonstrating thorough research. And last but not least the provision of a covered entrance to protect the moving of patients from car or bus to wheelchairs and vice versa was highly commended. Though the harmonious discipline of the columnar modulation was remarked, it was felt the ensuing architecture was unduly hard and factory like.

On the contrary, in the second prize by - P. Butcher of Oklahoma State University, the detailed architectural character was considered more agreeable. Here the functional relations are also good. The location of the waiting area was particularly commended as was that of the control desk and toilets centered in the therapies. However, the general composition was considered tight and enclosed as opposed to the openness of the first prize. The lack of a covered entrance was criticized, as was the lack of structural clarity in plan and the lack of concordance between plan and perspective in the position of the northern wall of the therapies and clerestory windows.

The Third Honorable Mention by W. L. Fash, Oklahoma State University, demonstrated a well studied architecture with waiting area well located and therapies well organized. But here again the composition was closed. Prevocational Testing was incorrectly isolated in the administrative area and no covered area provided for at entrance. The structural expression in plan appears confused and lacks a clear discipline.

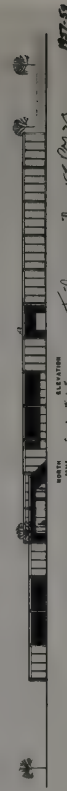
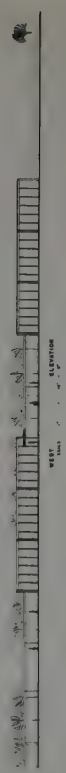
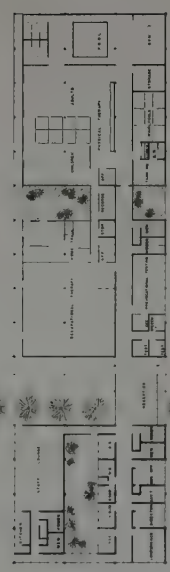
The Fourth Honorable Mention by B. H. Riek, Oklahoma State University, shows a refined and harmonious sense of composition in plan and elevation. The jury criticized, however, the over importance of position in the center allotted the staff quarters, resulting in the round-about circulation between the administrative area and the sheltered shop. Prevocational Testing is not well situated and the arrangement of toilet in the therapies was criticized.

The Fifth Honorable Mention by G. T. Spragins, Oklahoma State University, was commended for the well planned circulations and therapies. The general architectural character was considered interesting, but the overall plan was regarded as too closed, heavy and tight and the structural expression questionable. Here also, Prevocational Testing could have been better located.



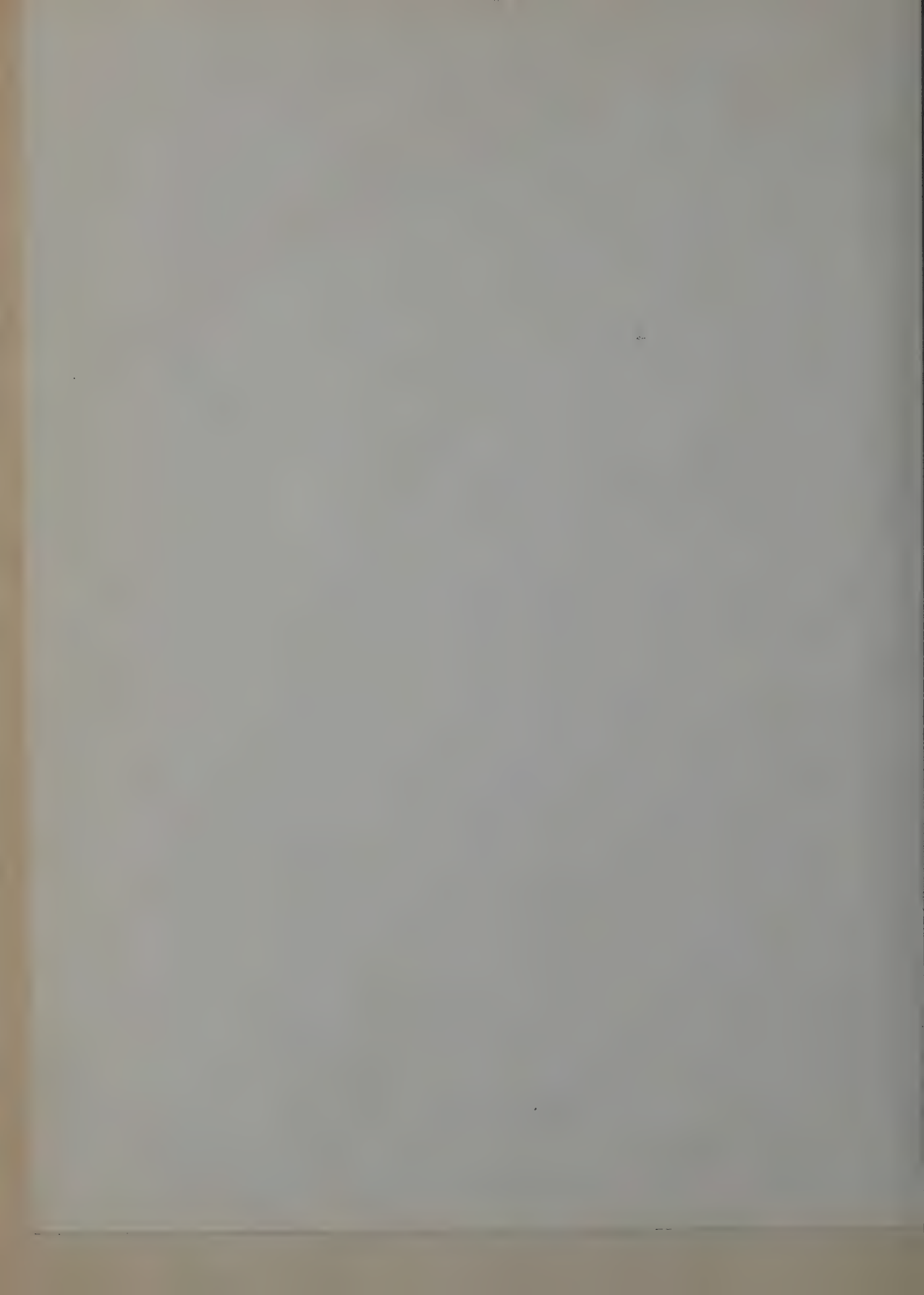
1st Prize

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REHABILITATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN
TILE COUNCIL PER





NORTH ELEVATION
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SITE PLAN
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

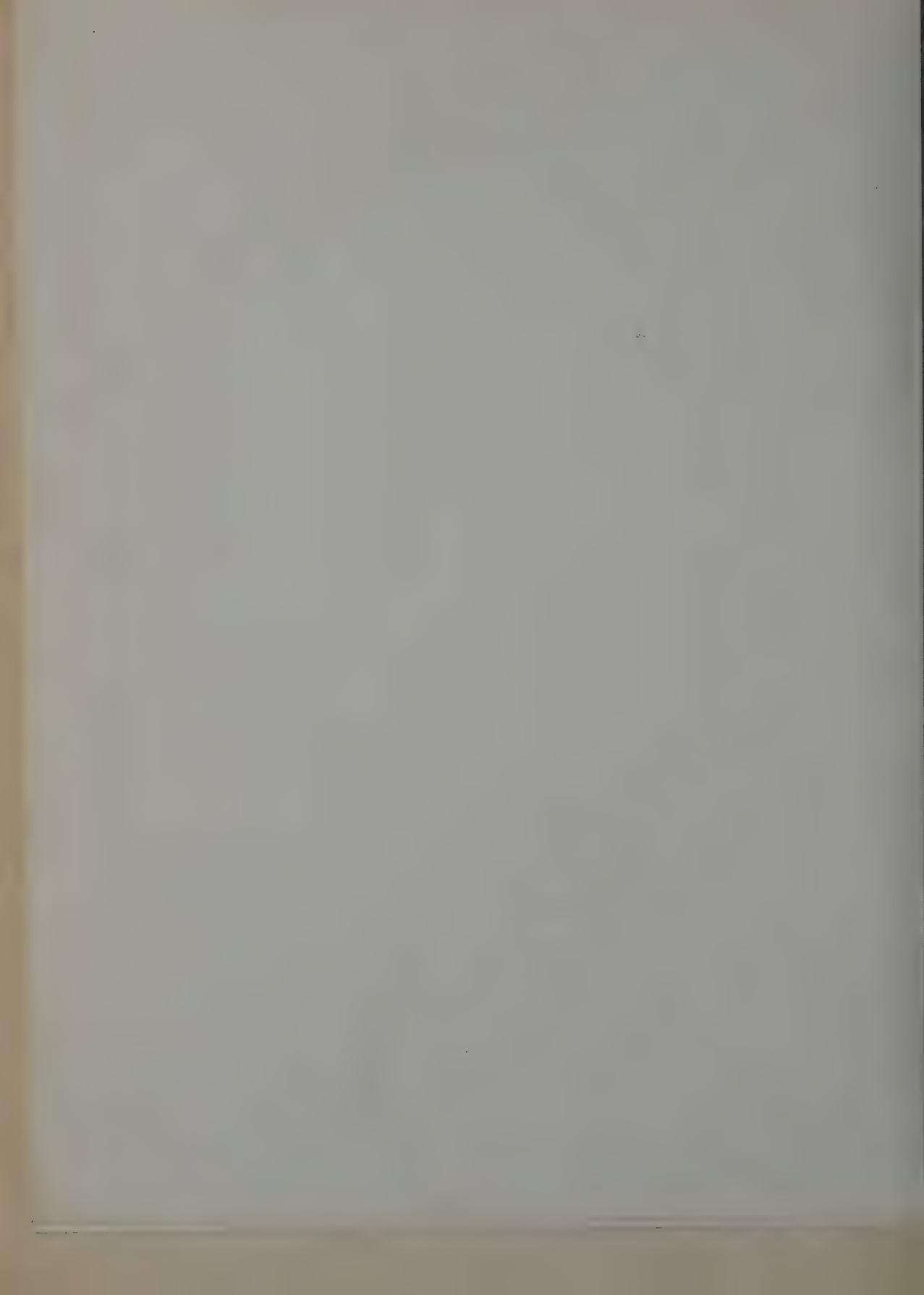
TILE DETAIL
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

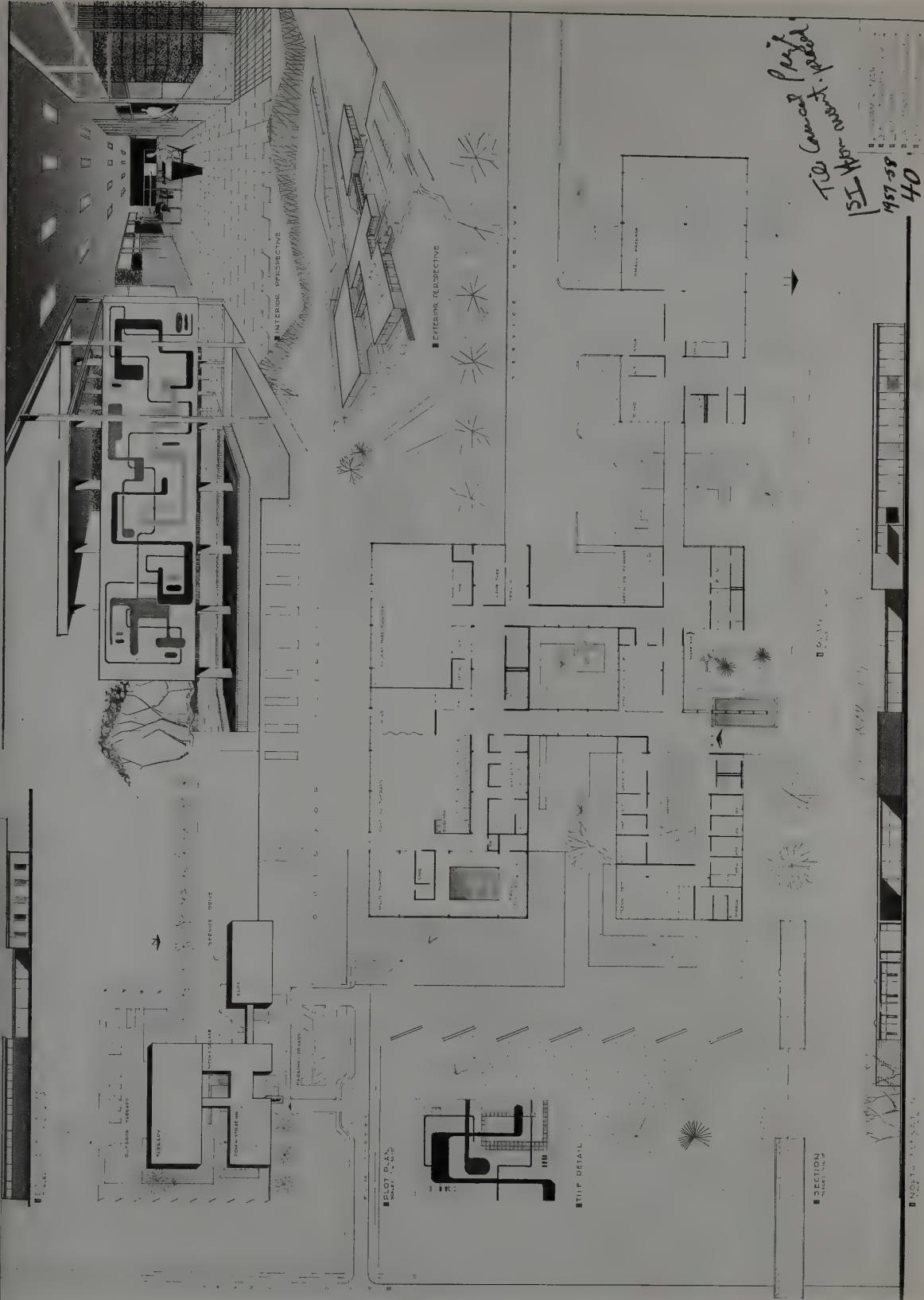


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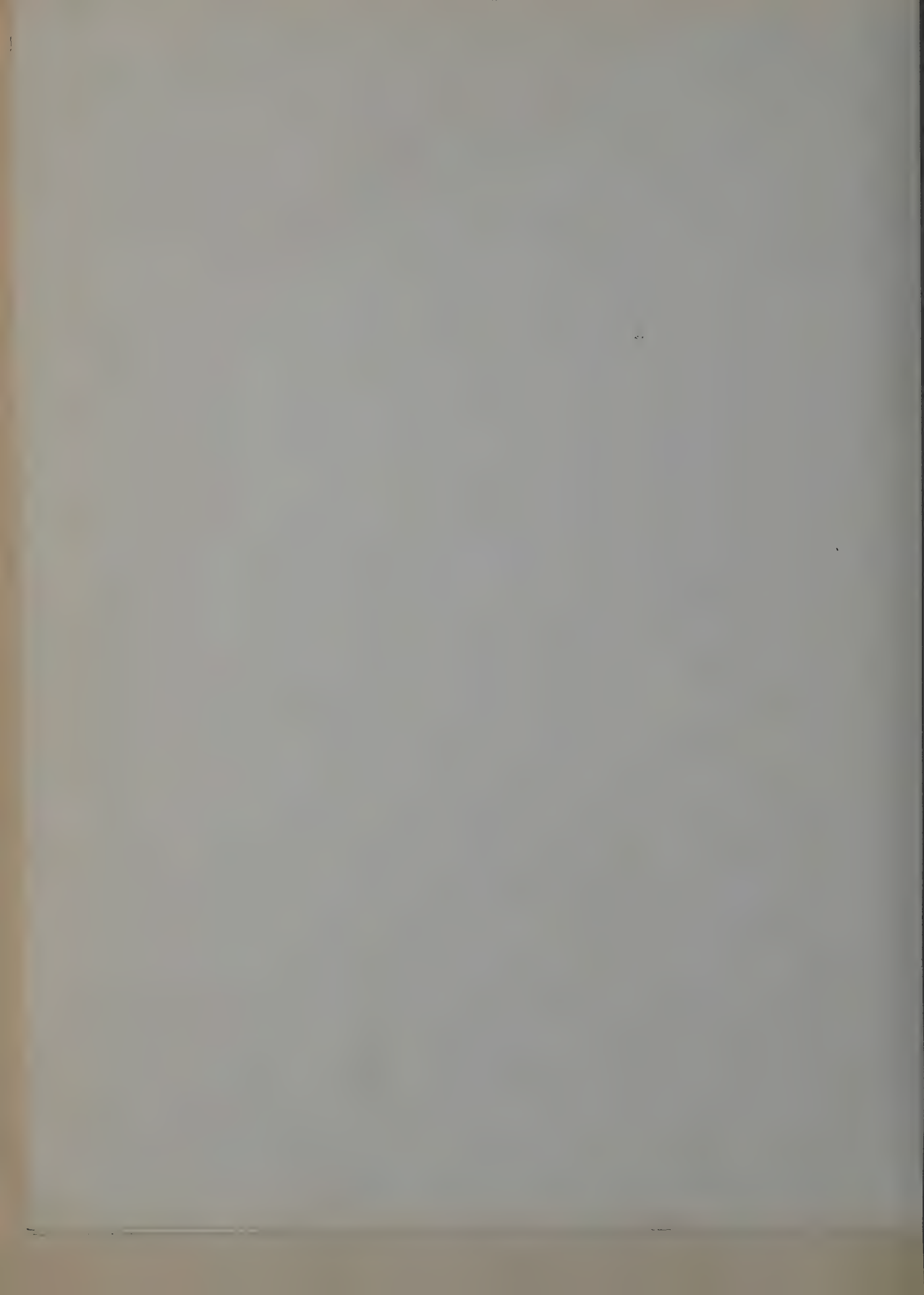
REHABILITATION CENTER
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA
CLASS A 1958
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
DERRY L. BUTCHER
408 SOUTH WESTER
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

problems there was considerable debate before the final ten.



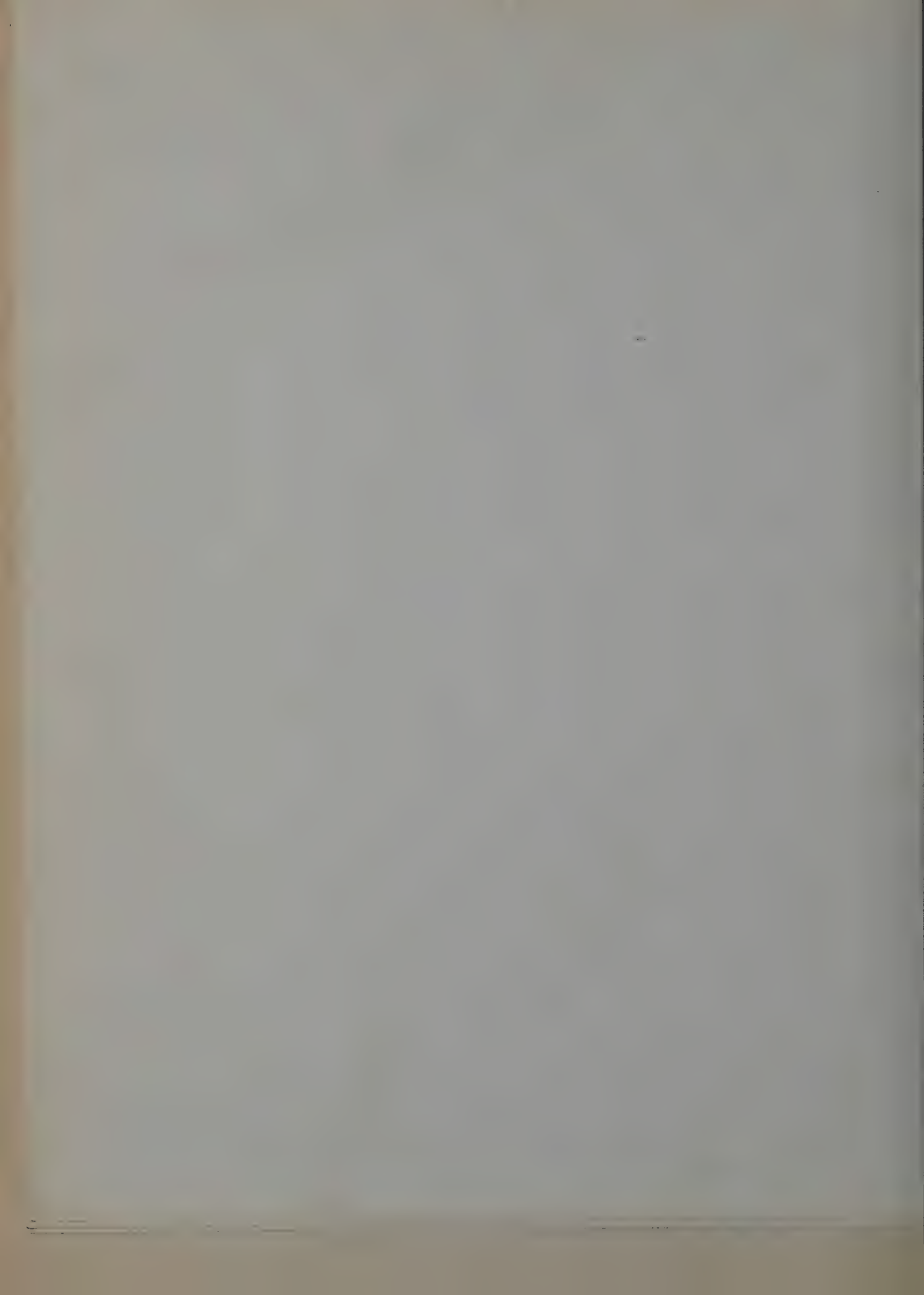


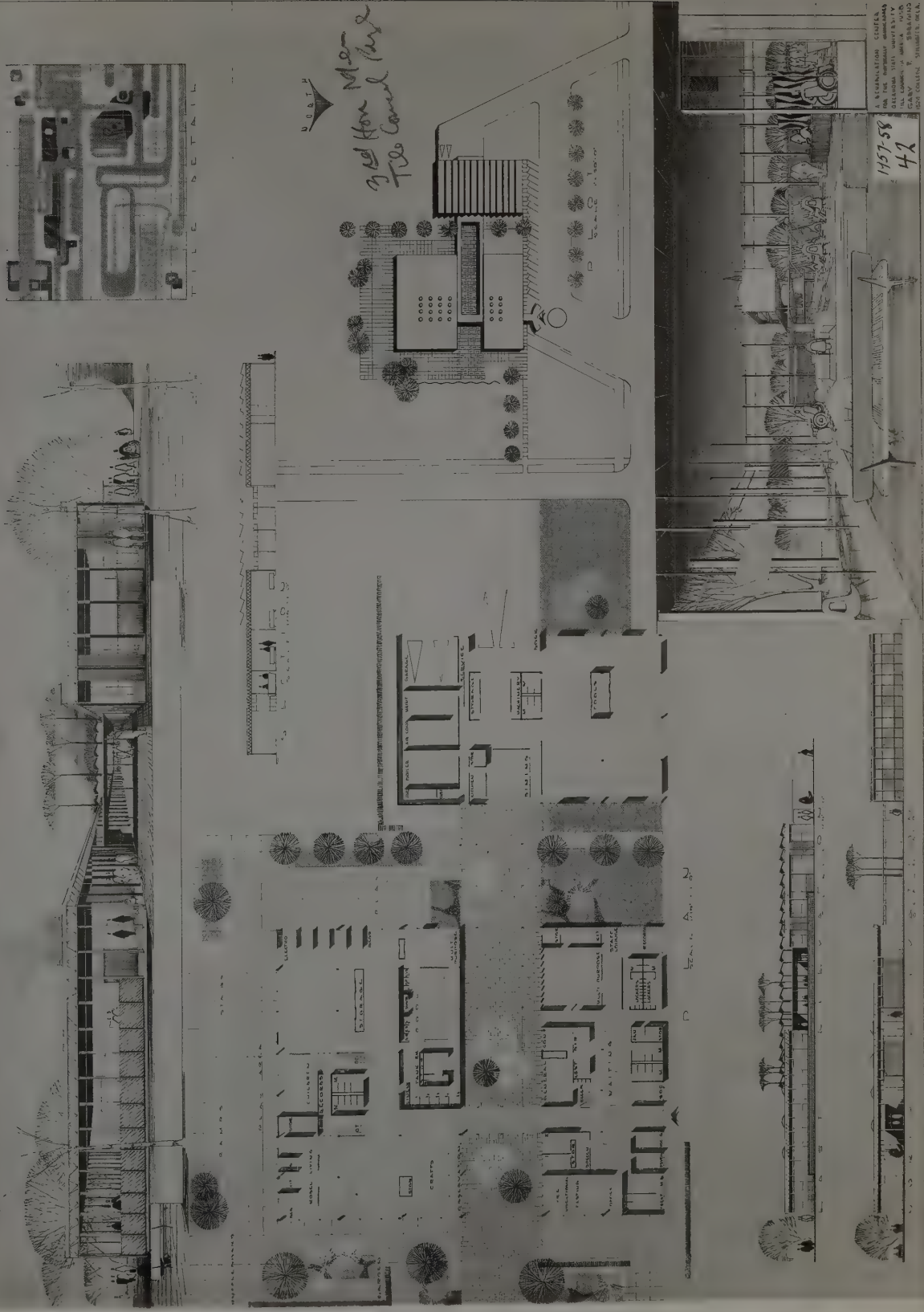
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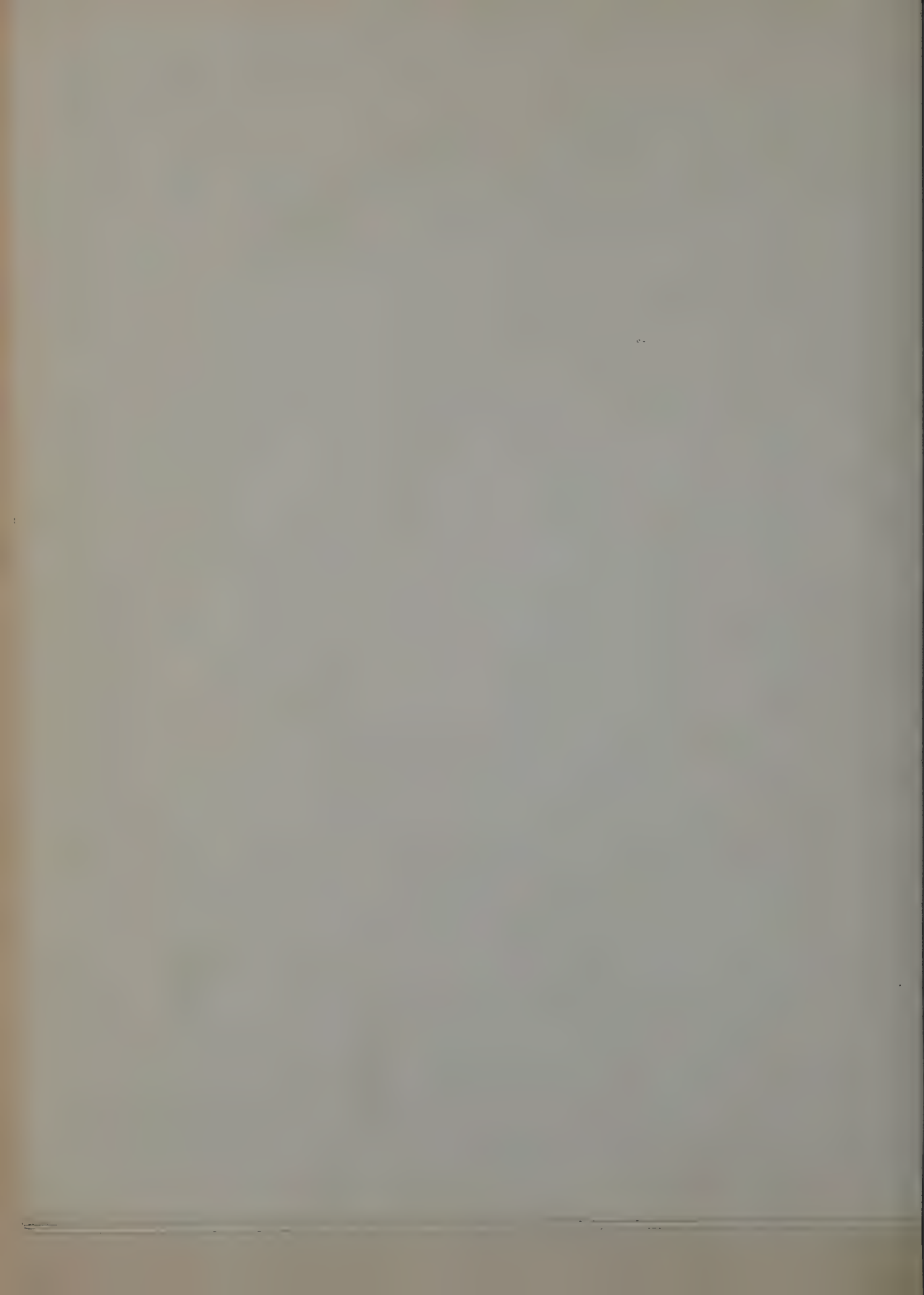


problems there was considerable debate before the final ten.





problems there was considerable debate before the final ten.



SPRING TERM - ELEMENTARY PROBLEM

A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE - KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

Author - Lathrop Douglass, New York

JURY OF AWARD - June 19, 1958

Giorgio Cavaglieri	Joseph Judge
J. Gordon Carr	Gillet Lefferts, Jr.
Arthur S. Douglass, Jr.	Eleanor Pepper
Lathrop Douglass	Benjamin Schlanger
Michael M. Harris	Max Ungerleider

Observer: H.S. Wright, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

PARTICIPANTS - 47 entries

Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Catholic University of America
Oklahoma State University
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
The Rice Institute
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

1st Prize, Honorable Mention Placed 1st	- J. S. Daley, Oklahoma State University
2nd Prize, Honorable Mention Placed 2nd	- J. Mount, Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Honorable Mention Placed 3rd	- J. E. Harper, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Honorable Mention Placed 4th	- M. A. Lee, Oklahoma State University
Honorable Mention Placed 5th	- R. Barry, Catholic University of America
Honorable Mention	- J. B. Burt, D. M. Griffin, J. Hyden, Oklahoma State University
	- J. O'Neal, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
	- J. Howell, University of Notre Dame

REPRODUCTIONS

# 43 J. S. Daley, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 44 J. Mount, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	(1 plate)
# 45 J. E. Harper, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	(1 plate)
# 46 M. A. Lee, Oklahoma State University	(1 plate)
# 47 R. Barry, Catholic University of America	(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MICHAEL M. HARRIS

In the opinion of the jury the group of designs submitted was in general extremely good for elementary design work. In evaluating the problems there was considerable debate before	the final ten designs were selected since many of the designs submitted were of excellent quality and very close to inclusion in the final ten.
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A general criticism, however, was expressed in the students' approach to what was basically a planning problem. The program described a relatively small structure with clear, direct, uncomplicated requirements. Too many of the designs developed complex schemes which were not in keeping with the intent of the program and included an over abundance of design clichés. Elevations in particular were too frequently broken up, sub-divided and reduced to half-a-dozen design elements, over-detailed and lacking scale. One clean expression of the facades would have been far better.

To review in detail the five which were finally selected in order of merit:

First K. M. Murchison Prize awarded to - J. S. Daley, Oklahoma State University, was chosen because of its avoidance of many of the aforementioned criticisms. The plan was simple, direct and orderly. The elevation is an excellent expression of a clear plan. Thoughtful care had been given to the orientation, climate and problems of ventilation, the handling of which are suggested in the interior court and in the roof treatment. Although presentation was not unduly stressed by the jury, it was impressed by straight-forward development and appearance of the student's design. The jury was of the opinion that here was an uncomplicated problem, simply resolved and directly stated in all its aspects.

Second K. M. Murchison Prize by J. Mount of Alabama Polytechnic Institute was quite different in concept but nevertheless a good solution. Certain details of the plan were questionable and perhaps done with less care than desirable. However, the total effect of the design was good in its directness and simplicity. The elevations were simple yet well scaled and sensitively executed. More attention to detail would have produced a better design, nevertheless the elements of the program were well carried out with a considerable degree of assurance. It was unquestionably the best developed of all the solutions.

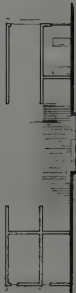
Honorable Mention Placed 3rd- J. E. Harper

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was extremely attractive in the development of its elevations and in the positive quality of its planning. Again minor details such as the handling of secondary spaces, the unnecessary flourishes given the stairwells and the rather meager handling of the end-wall lighting was commented on by the jury. These details, however, did not detract enough from the basic good quality of the design, its elements and form to warrant not giving this design an award.

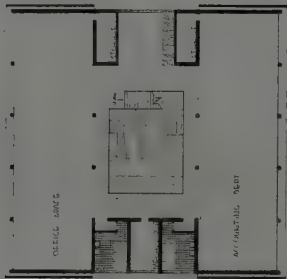
Honorable Mention Placed 4th - M. A. Lee, Oklahoma State University, was similar in many respects to the First Prize and its general plan. The handling of the ground floor was done in a most satisfactory manner, reserving only the lobby, display and reception as the enclosed spaces and putting all the other program requirements on the second floor. These however, were not as carefully developed as the First Prize, although the handling of the interior was considered a very attractive feature of the plan by the jury. The visualization was rather brutal in scale and perhaps not as well executed as the elevations which are far more sensitively done. The quality of the design was good and the jury believed that it well merited the fourth place.

Honorable Mention Placed 5th - R. Barry of Catholic University of America, was placed despite its meager presentation. Several times during the judging it was on the point of being rejected and overlooked until more careful examination of the design revealed its good planning. The completely open ground floor with the other elements of the program above produced a very attractive design. In the rather sketchy character of the elevations, form, proportion, and use of materials indicated their potential for further development. In other words the jury believed that here was a design of considerable merit which was hurt by its weak presentation, but not to the extent that the design was discarded.

In conclusion the jury considered that as a group the problems showed great care, attention and effort on the part of the students. Unfortunately, too often the end result produced an over-complicated, strained and over-designed solution which indicated that better guidance in the early stages of the design development would have presented more satisfactory problems and saved the students much erroneous thinking and loss of effort in their work. Perhaps part of the exercise in elementary design consists of exorcising the demomisapplied "firsts" and architectural clichés!



SECTION 2-2 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



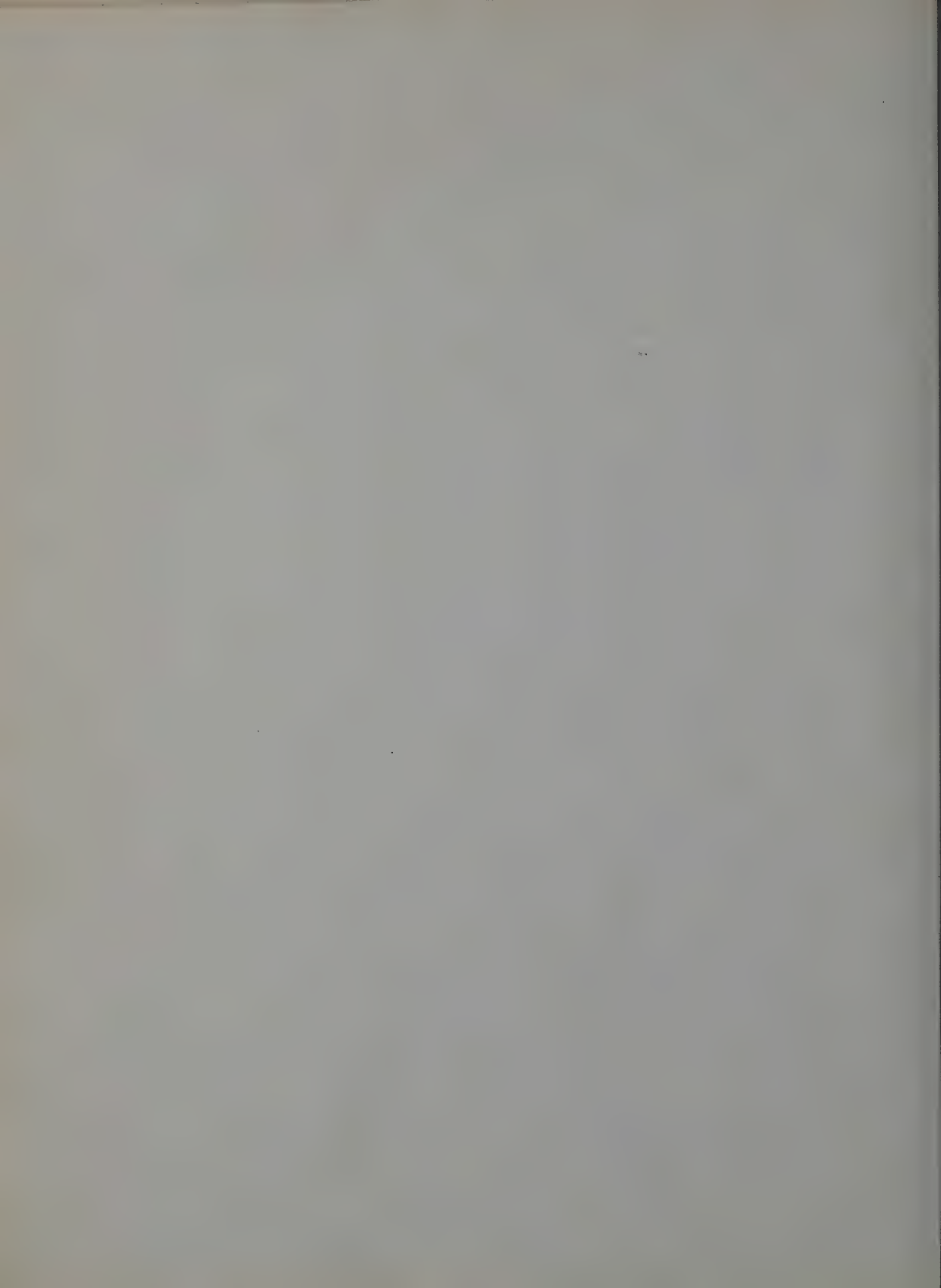
WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

1957-58
43

Kenneth M. Murchison Fort Ridge

JIMMY DALEY
124 NORTH DALLAS
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
ARCHITECT
JAN 1958





PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



SECTION AA SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

1957-58
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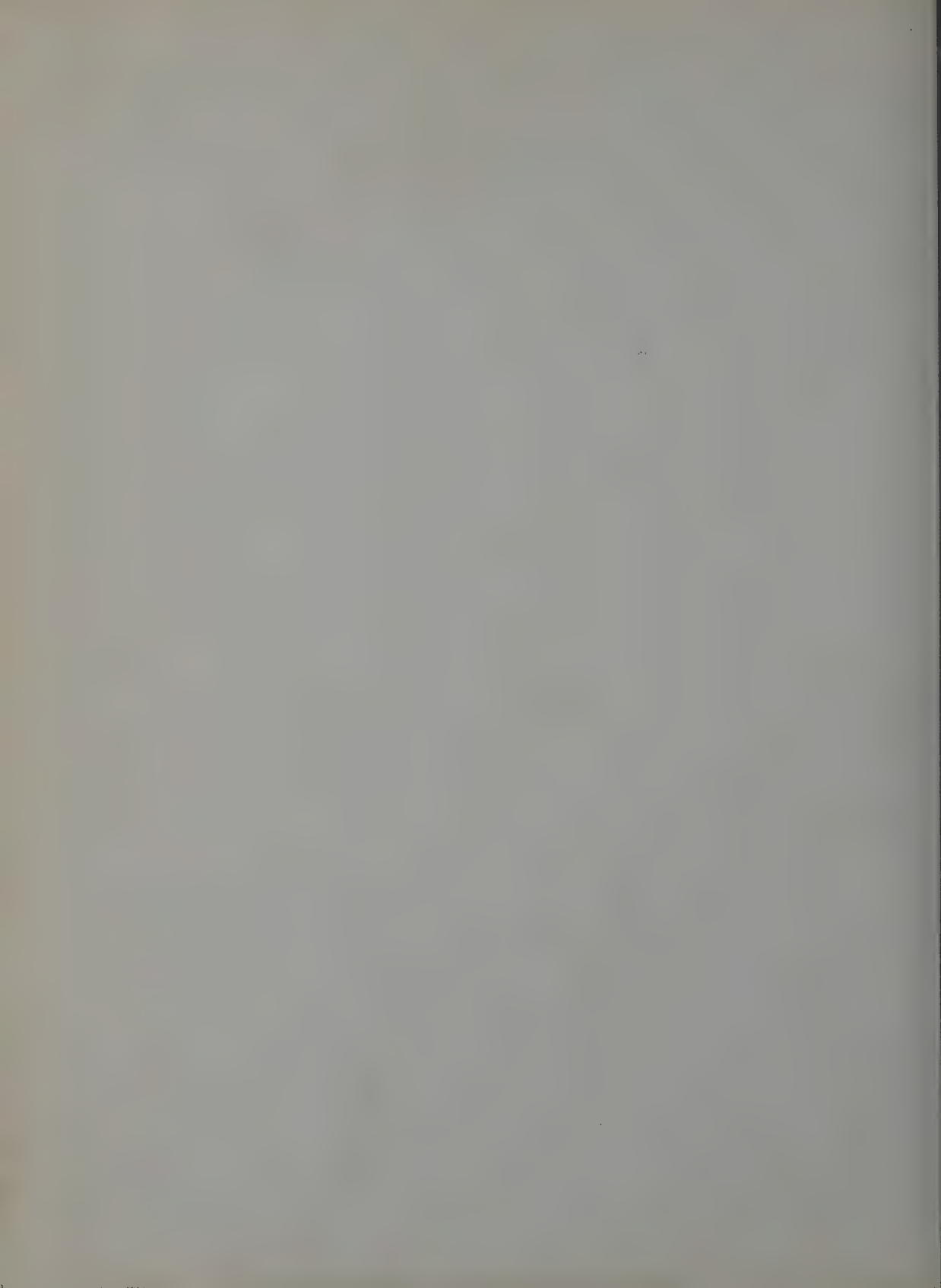
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ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
ELEMENTARY PROGRAM
A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING IN
A TROPICAL CLIMATE

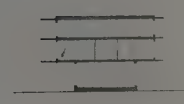
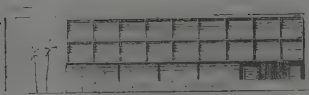
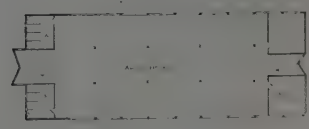
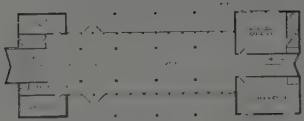


Bennett M. ...
L.W. King

1957-58
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JAMES MONT
ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
ELEMENTARY PROGRAM
A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING IN
A TROPICAL CLIMATE





1957-58
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Department of Architecture

34-E ②



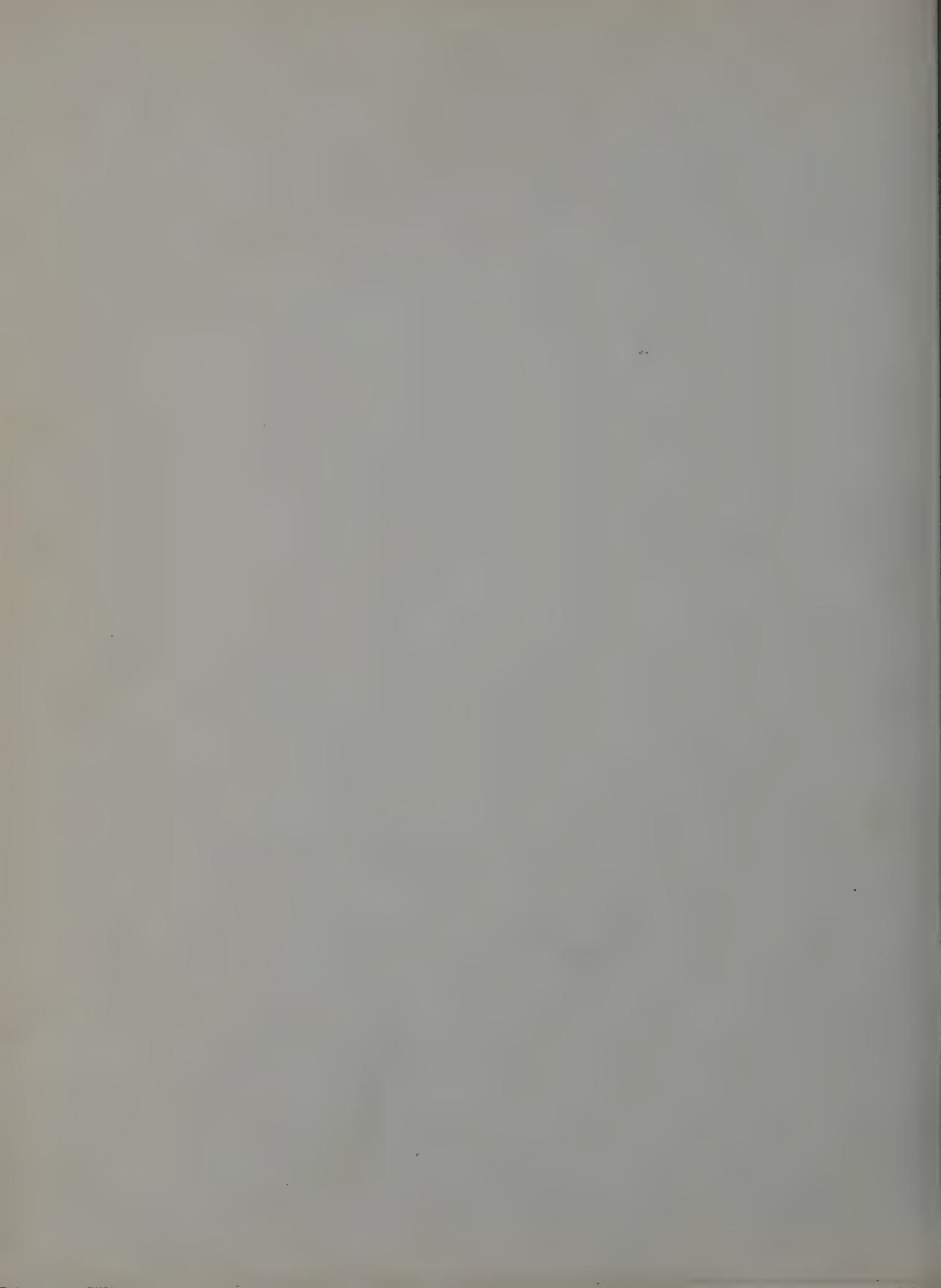
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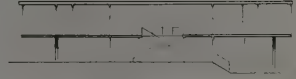
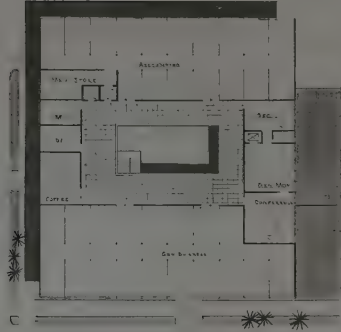
A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING

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Department of Architecture

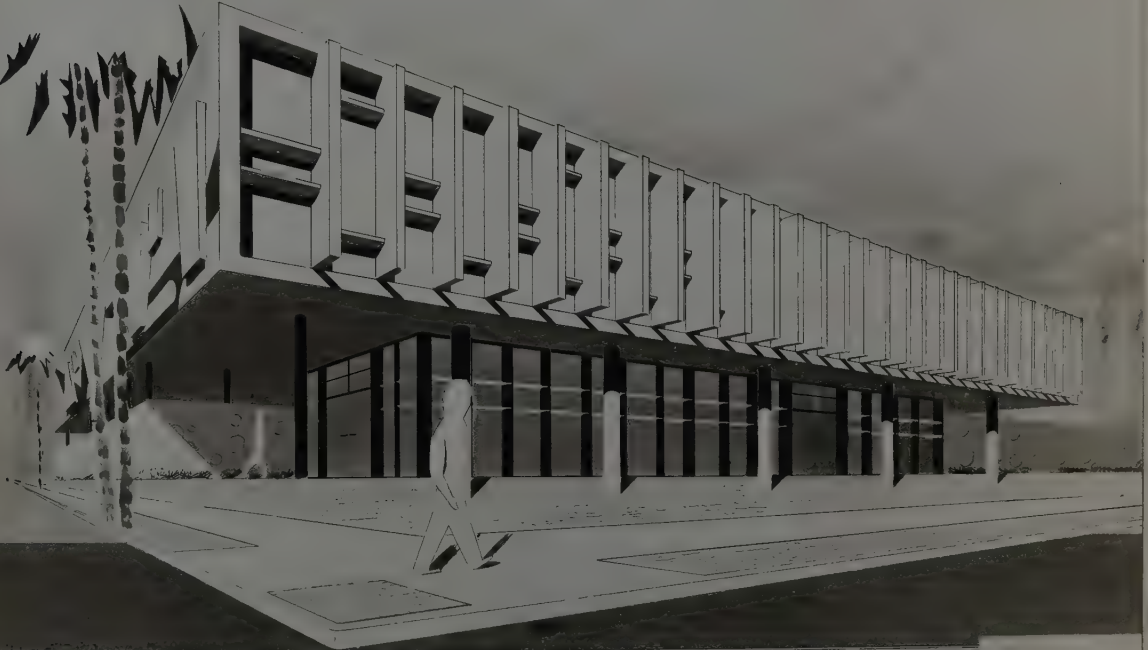


Benjamin Franklin Placed 4/6 18-E ②

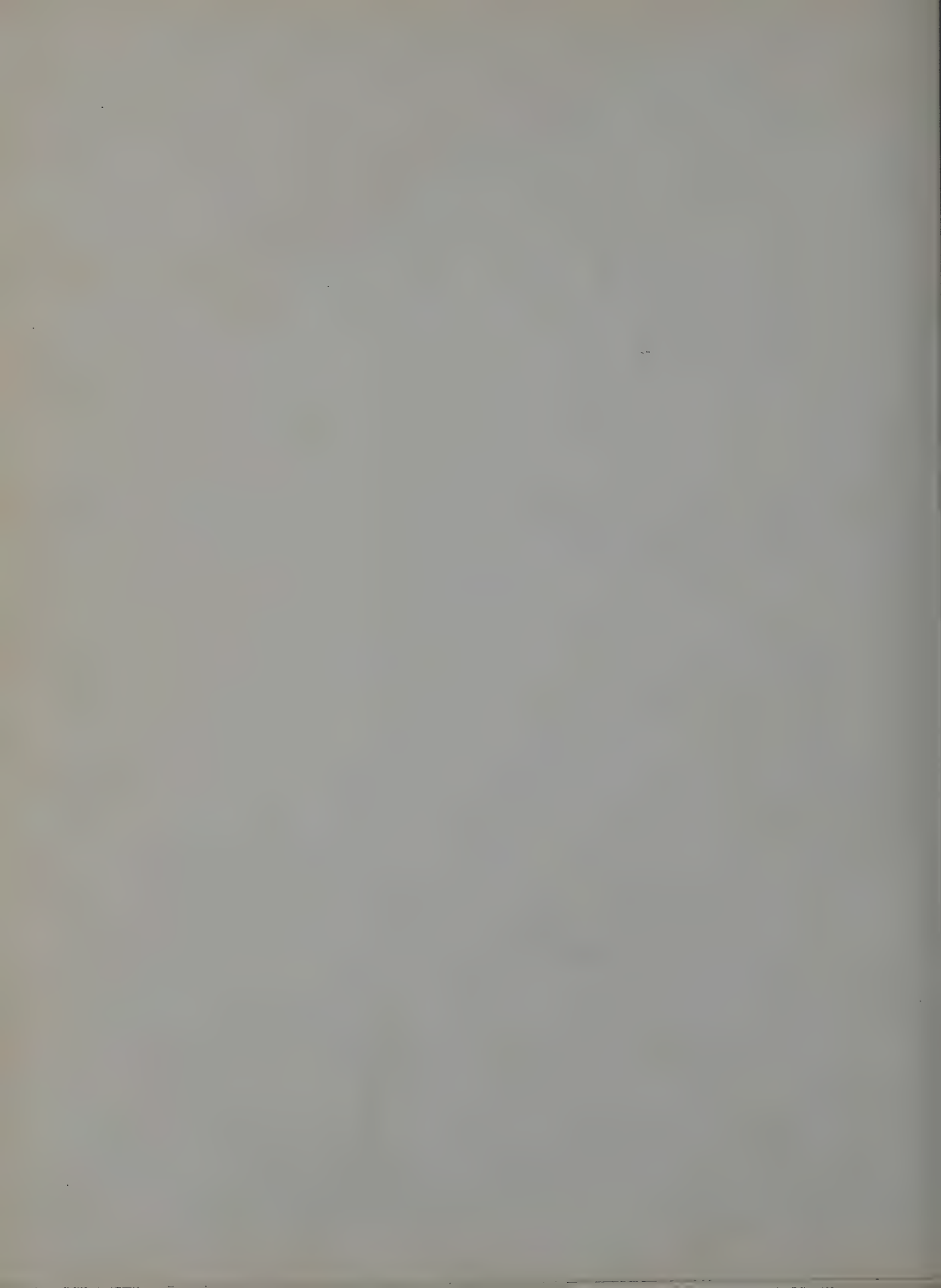


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18-E ②



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Hawaii Photo
Plus 5th

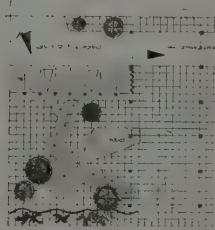


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Hawaii Photo
Plus 5th

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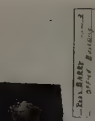
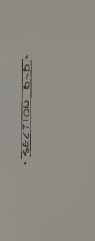
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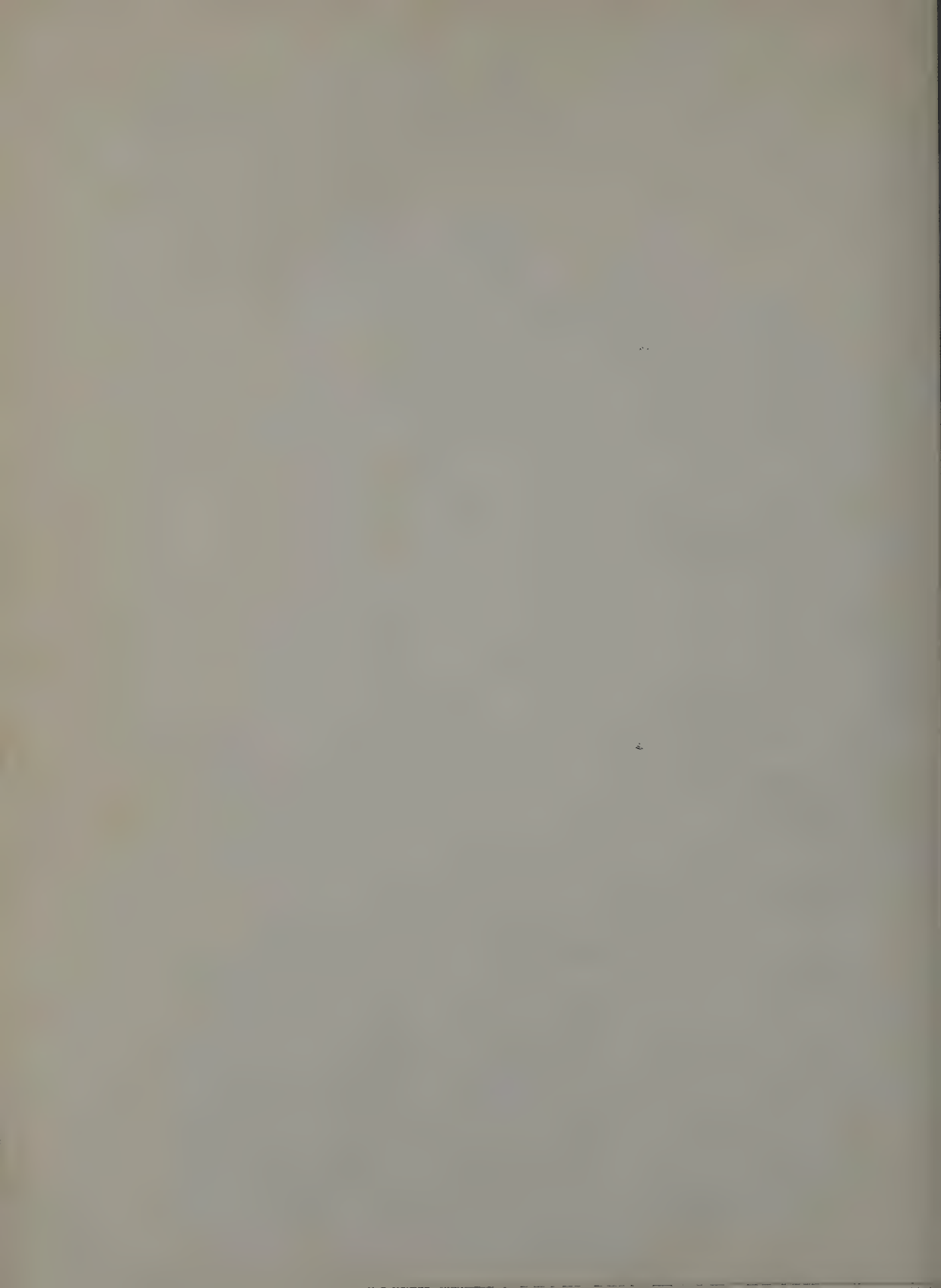
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A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE • 47



A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE. Created by Society of Beaux-Arts
Architects in 1939-40 in memory of Kenneth M. Murchison

First Prize \$100.00 Second Prize \$50.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks
between February 1 and April 30, 1958.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits
an entry.

An entry fee of \$2.50 is required for each design entered for judg-
ing. This fee must be received on or before the date the entries are
due at the Institute office.

Each entry shall represent the work of only one student; and only
one solution to a problem may be submitted by any one student.

Entries must be identified in a space 4" x 2" in the lower right-hand
corner on the face of each sheet by printing legibly: a) full name
and address of competitor; b) name of school, atelier, or supervisor;
c) grade and title of the competition. A space 8" x 10" for jury
comments, if desired, is to be provided in the upper right-hand
corner.

All parts of any entry must be uniform in size not exceeding 30" x
40"; technique or presentation is optional unless otherwise called for
in a program.

All plans to be similarly oriented.

Entries must be sent prepaid upon completion.

Notice of shipment shall be mailed to the NIAE giving in duplicate
on a separate list for each problem, date and express receipt number
(if any), listing alphabetically the names of entrants with the number
of pieces comprising each entry. (The duplicate list will be returned
with notation of outcome immediately following the judging.)

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judg-
ment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of
premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE,
as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared. BULLETIN
subscription rate is \$25 for the school year with photo-
graphs (approximately 100 prints); without photographs the rate is
\$2.00. Photographs or reports may be purchased singly at \$1. per
report or print.

Address all correspondence and shipments to National Institute for
Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Circular of Information for 1957-1958 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



A SMALL OFFICE BUILDING IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

Program by Lathrop Douglass, New York, N. Y.

LATHROP DOUGLASS, Yale University B.A. 1929, BFA 1932. Formerly Housing Control Architect for New York State, and Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of design for the extensive United States repair base program in Africa and the Middle East, he began his own practice in 1946. Consultant for the Atomic Energy Commission, and for Oil Companies in Europe and South America, he has been architect for office building and other commercial and industrial projects in various parts of the United States, Venezuela and Colombia. Also architect for several of the new regional Shopping Centers.

PROGRAM

A South American affiliate of one of the large oil companies is energetically developing an oil market for gasoline and industrial fuel in the country where it is located. To achieve its program the Company has decentralized its sales operations into a number of districts each with its own offices and staff. Policy in the past has been to rent existing buildings for such offices. However, the rapid growth of the general economy and other factors have demonstrated the economic wisdom and public relations value of erecting and owning new buildings, properly planned for their intended use.

The Company has decided to build such a building in one of the relatively small but growing cities on the Northern coast of South America and has already acquired the site. The program for the proposed building has been agreed upon and is based on the following information and requirements:

Site

120' x 120' on the northeast corner of the intersection of two important avenues. The frontages, therefore, face south and west.

Height Limitation

Presently 3 stories, though this may be raised in the future.

Neighborhood

New 1 to 3 story commercial buildings steadily re-

placing the old Spanish one story structures. Adjacent property is now occupied by the older buildings.

Climate

Very hot sun; air temperature by day 85° - 90°; steady and strong sea breeze from the northeast at 10 to 20 m.p.h. for most of the year; high humidity; frequent heavy showers, but generally sunny. 10° north of the Equator.

General Approach to Design

Maximum provisions for employee efficiency; maximum use of the simple materials and construction techniques locally available; reasonable provision for expansion; and adequate prestige factor. As to this last item, it is important that the project have proper dignity and at the same time good advertising value. Flexibility of use of space is also important as constant changes go on in the organization of this type of company, and office layouts are therefore frequently changed.

Climate Control

The management is undecided as to whether the cost of central air conditioning is justified. The competitor is therefore free to design the project with either:

(a) No air-conditioning except for limited individual units where mandatory such as in the conference room and I.B.M. (accounting machines) department where the humidity curls up the cards that are punched in the machines. If no air-conditioning is used the project must have adequate ventilation and sun protection.

(b) Central Air-Conditioning. In this case space for equipment and cooling tower must be provided and general building design must allow economical operation, i.e., a minimum of unprotected glass and of surfaces exposed to the sun. (An understanding of the difference between radiant and convective heat is a significant consideration here.)

Space Requirements

Plans must clearly show the following:

1. General Manager's Office 400 sq. ft. plus toilet.
2. Conference Room 400 sq. ft.
3. Typical office space 3,000 sq. ft.
(This must be shown as being divisible into typical offices of about 150 sq. ft. each. It will contain the sales executives, secretaries, attorney, public relations, medical, personnel, and stenographic services and mail room, although the competitor is not required to divide the typical space into these individual offices.)
4. Accounting Department—Open clerical space of 3,000 sq. ft.
The accounting operation is becoming more and more mechanized and I.B.M. machines will ultimately do the major portion of the work.
5. Public and personnel toilets and other standard building services.
6. Small coffee room for coffee dispensers, coke, candy, etc.

7. Public Reception Room or Lobby with receptionist's desk which must control access to the offices.
8. Display area to show off company's products and to aid good public relations by providing an attractive point at which the general public can become acquainted with the company. The size, treatment and location of this area is up to the competitor's judgment.
9. Parking for at least 8 cars.

REQUIRED DRAWINGS:

1. Site plan including ground floor plan at the scale 1/16" to the foot.
2. Plans of all other principal floors at 1/16" to the foot.
3. Elevation from each of the principal avenues at 1/16" to the foot.
4. At the option of the competitor perspective from air or ground.
5. Section thru building.

Drawings may be in any medium desired. North point to be oriented to top of sheet, and all plans oriented in same direction.

In addition, the competitor is free to submit any and all material in the manner, form, and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully, and effectively explains his solution. All elements must be designated by name on the plan.



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"A Boat Yard for Stamford"

July 1, 1958

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1958 Thesis

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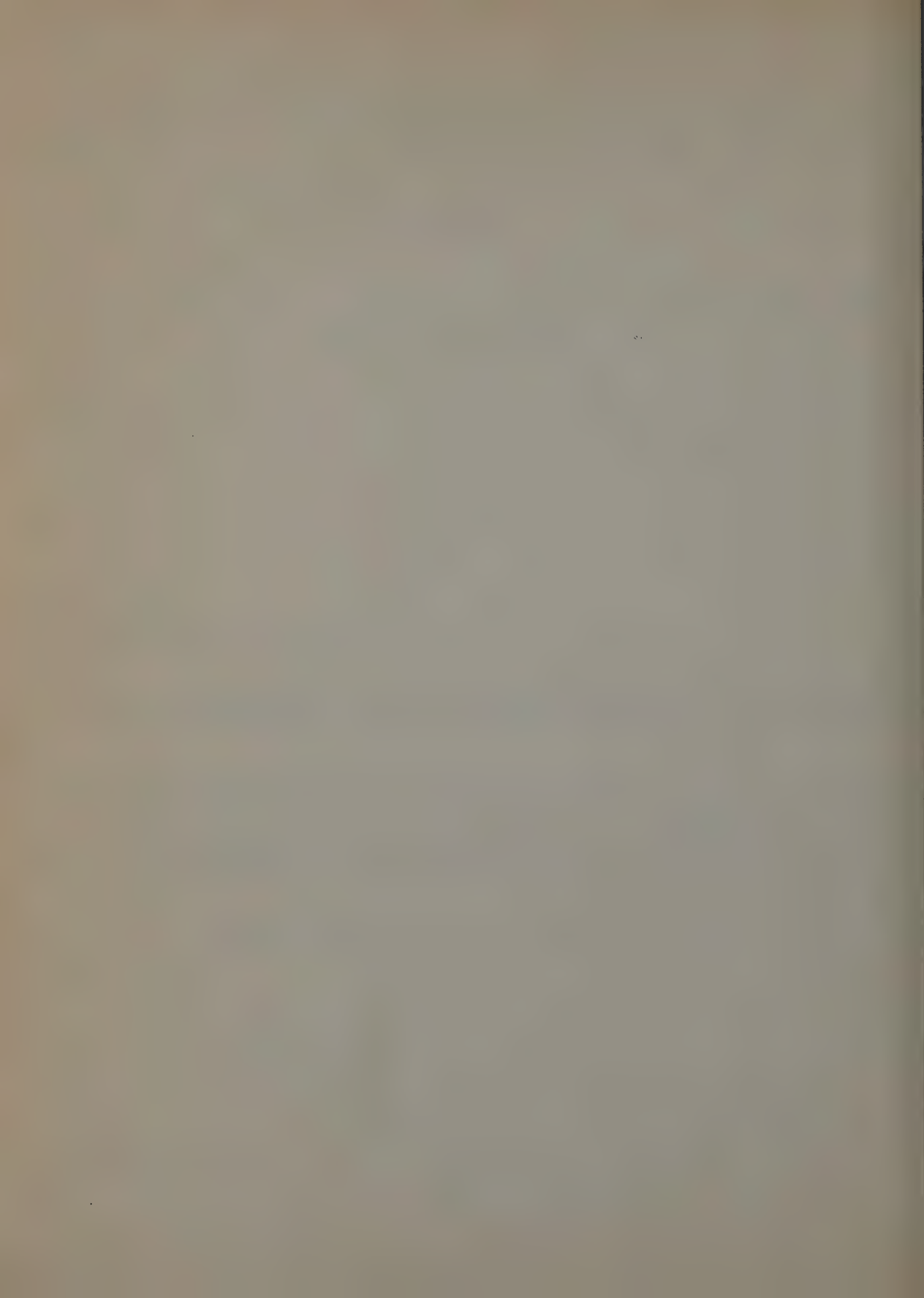
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The reports of the Jury in the BULLETIN are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the Jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the Jury.

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1958 THESIS AWARD IN ARCHITECTURE

JURY OF AWARD - July 1, 1958

William F. R. Ballard
Giorgio Cavaglieri
Abraham W. Geller

Jose A. Fernandez
Sidney L. Katz
Jedd S. Reisner

PARTICIPANTS - 10 entries

Carnegie Institute of Technology
Columbia University
The Rice Institute
University of Illinois
University of Nebraska
Yale University

AWARDS

1958 Trophy - David Bruce Falconer, Yale University

First Honorable Mention - Carnegie Institute of Technology Team
D. C. Highlands
F. G. McCurdy
E. P. Rothman
T. E. West

REPRODUCTIONS

48 D. B. Falconer, Yale University

(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY ABRAHAM W. GELLER

On July 1st, the second annual judgment for the Trophy was held on a hot summer day, enlivened occasionally by an even hotter discussion on the merits of the students' theses up for review.

It was quickly evident to the architects invited to choose the outstanding work that it was not going to be an easy task. After much discussion it was agreed that the basis for a selection among totally unlike submissions was to follow the premise proposed by the first Trophy Jury.

This premise was "to consider each thesis as

the work of a young designer applying at an architect's office for employment and indicating his potential as a future creative architect.

The group of architects gathered, considered this a valid approach and one which they normally used in evaluating the abilities of applicants for positions in their firms.

Another criterion proposed this year was that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp." This was interpreted to mean that a project to be considered for the award should have qualities beyond those normally prevalent in the archi-

tectural schools today or in outside practice.

Last year, after much deliberation, the final selection was between a project which had elements of great fantasy and imagination "A Stratoport" by Jacques Binoux of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a completely realistic project on a very high architectural level - "A Town Hall and County Court House" by F. Winder of Yale University.

This year, the group again found itself considering for the award a top level architecturally realistic thesis - "A Boat Yard for Stamford" by David Bruce Falconer of Yale University and an imaginative project - "A Russian Orthodox Church, Seminary and Monastery" by N. Zukov of Columbia University, and joined by a third project on another approach, a very complete and comprehensive solution of sociological, land planning and architectural problems, - "A Leisure Time Consumption Area for Pittsburgh's Metropolitan Area" by a four man team: D. C. Highlands, F. G. McCurdy, E. P. Rothman, and T. E. West of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The realistic project won through for 1958 because Falconer solved a tight, demanding problem on an "imaginative level". The program set by the "architect's client" was to design a boat yard to produce, store and repair pleasure and commercial craft either of wood, steel or molded plastic, up to 200 ft. in length, for a firm that had achieved a fine reputation for custom design - not a production outfit - nor did the client want a "Marina" with restaurant, club and similar hoopla.

What impressed the jury most was the designer's ability to take standard economical structural components and so relate them as to result in a very stimulating architectural solution. They were intrigued with the strongly structurally conceived cantilevered office and sales areas in a separate man-made island. A few wondered if office control was not too distant from production on the "mainland", and criticism was voiced on the designer's decision to make all three components for production of the three types equal in area

when, in the proposed program, the need for areas for molded and plastic boats was half the size for steel and wood.

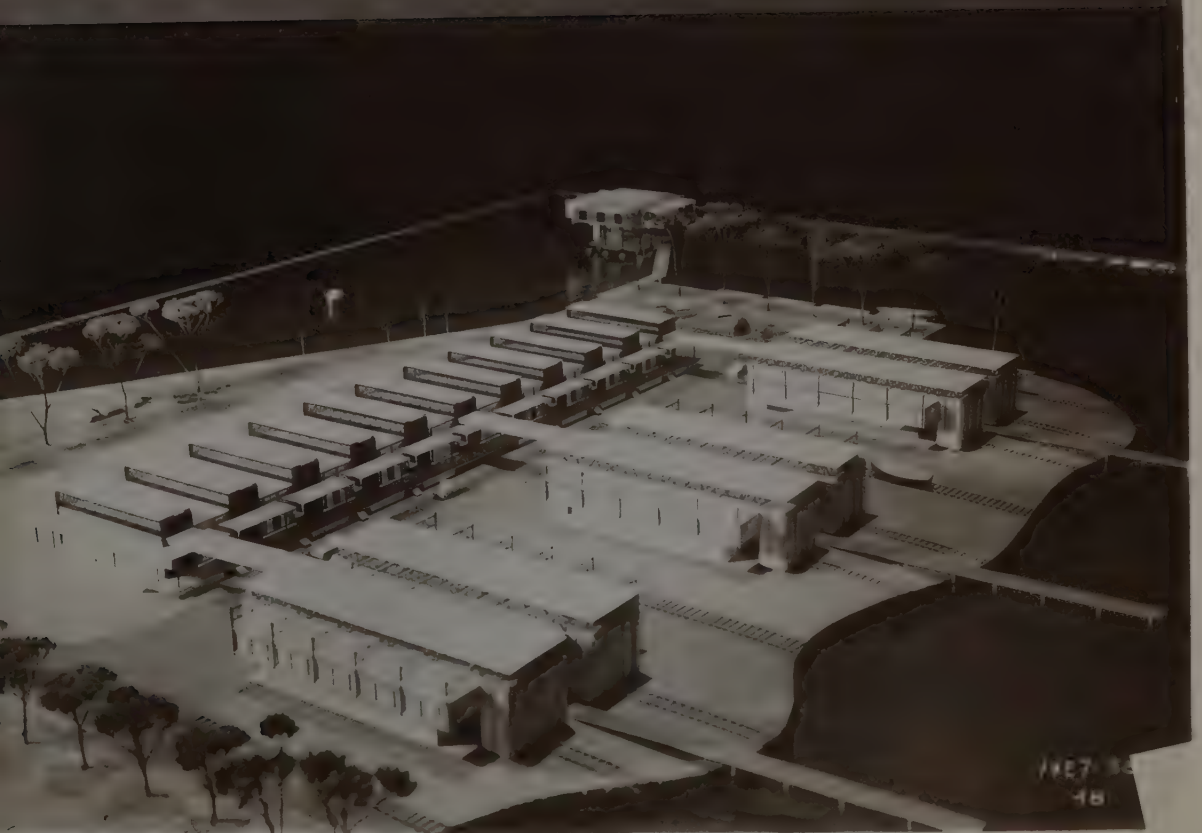
Very much admired was the professional model submitted and all on the jury were very taken with the two dozen superb photographs of the existing yard with their nostalgic quality of fine craftsmanship set by beautiful boat forms in old surroundings. One member of the jury reflected if the old craftsmen would work as well in new surroundings, no matter how beautifully conceived.

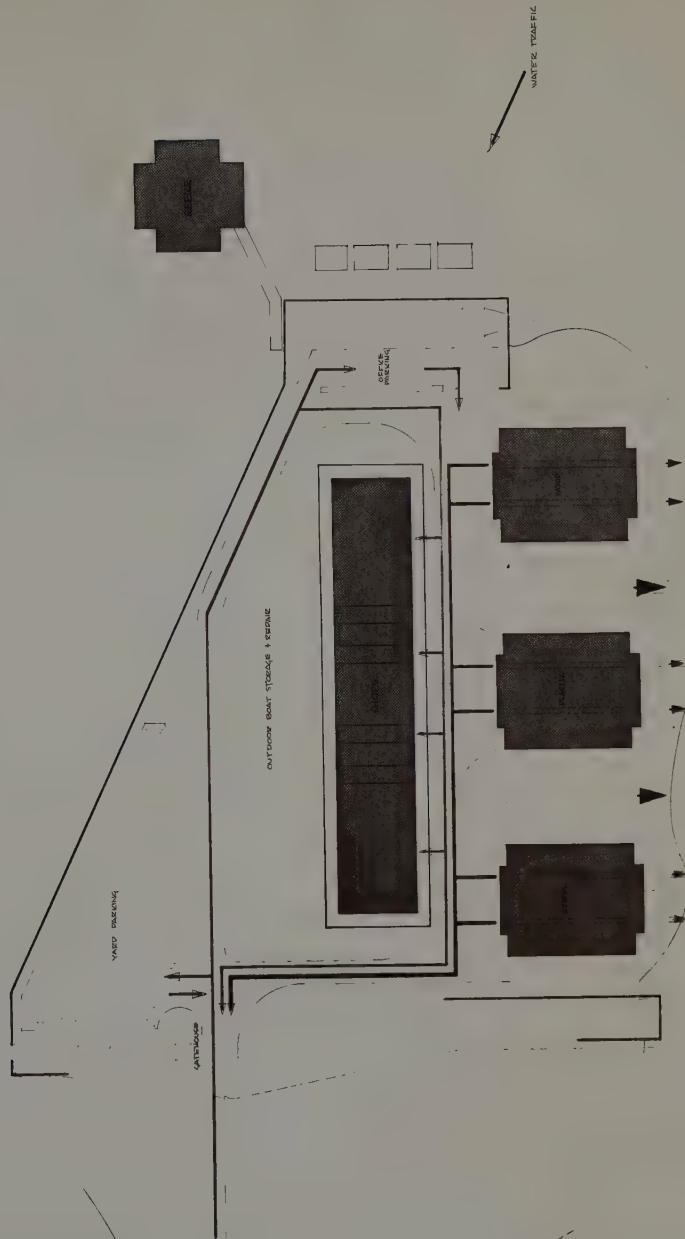
Finally, Falconer, in his thesis, achieved a very high level of integration of architectural, structural and planning concepts.

"A Leisure Time Consumption Area for Pittsburgh's Metropolitan Area" by the team of Highlands, McCurdy, Rothman and West: Commended and Placed Second. At first look this submission presented an overwhelming amount of material for review, and it was noted that most members of the jury left this project for last consideration in order to more fully investigate the many parts of its solution.

Included in the presentation was a two hundred page research report which began with a research into the definition of "On Culture", "A Statistical Analysis on Leisure Time Consumption", "A Sociological Study and Basis for Design . . ." and finally a "Study to Extend the Exercise of Eminent Domain and the Police Power in Pennsylvania Urban Development Law in order to Bring to Reality the LTCA in Oakland." This report was followed by seventy separate sheets of drawings, perspectives and photographs of models. Altogether, a very impressive amount of work both in the research and analysis phase and in the architectural solution stage, even taking into consideration that four men participated on the project.

The designers developed fully a concert hall, an art museum, a fine arts library, a restaurant, an arts federation office faculty housing, a glass workshop, wood, metal and pottery workshops and exhibition cubicles. The group was most impressed with the many provocative con-





SITE PLAN WITH FLOW DIAGRAM
SCALE 1"=50'

85-1561
48
1957-58

cepts developed for the concert hall and the restaurant.

The question may be asked, "why with all this thorough approach did this thesis place second to the "Boat Yard"? The answer is that the award thesis had a consistently high standard in all its parts, while it was felt that the LTCA thesis was extremely well done in its research stage but that not all the buildings were of equal architectural merit.

There was considerable discussion on many of the remaining theses considered. Unfortunately space limitation precludes any detailed reports.

"A Russian Orthodox Church, Seminary and Monastery" by N. Zukov of Columbia University: Commended and placed third. This was a much debated project. The contemporary plastic expression in reinforced concrete of traditional religious forms were brilliantly conceived and developed structurally. However, the jury was less happy with the overall planning concepts. They felt that the very formal site planning was disturbing in relation to the free and fantastic forms of the buildings.

"A City Hall for New Haven, Connecticut" by H. F. Van Dine, Jr. Yale University: Commended, placed fourth. One or two on the Jury thought this thesis was potentially the best submitted. It had an exceedingly well worked out site plan, some very sensitively conceived elevations and a very fine model presentation. The majority of the group, however, deplored the lack of architectural relationships in the floor plans.

"A Film Studio in New York City" by N. Silver of Columbia University: Commended, placed fifth: On the credit side, the jury liked the thorough study and presentation of a very complex problem. Some questioned what seemed to them an arbitrary choice of forms and structural systems. All asked "why choose such a restrictive site for so important a building?"

"Police Building" by K. A. Prengel, University of Illinois. A thoroughly well developed and presented project of a complicated program. A very fine conceived first floor and roof plan. The elevations were less successful, perhaps too much in the current idiom.

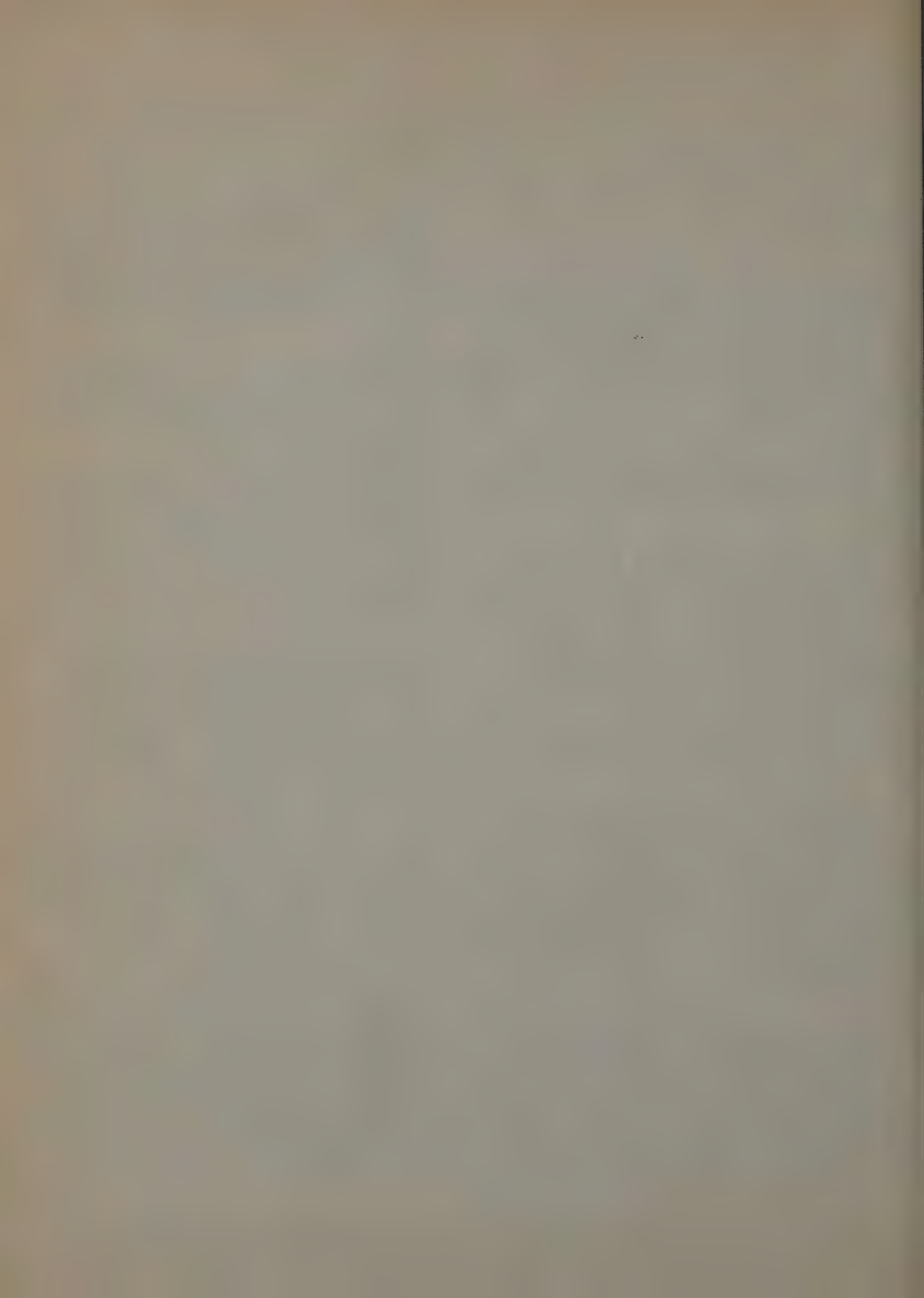
"A Medical Center" by R. W. Severs, University of Nebraska. A well organized solution of an always difficult problem, with some good research but not including much of the most advanced concepts.

"An Astronomical Museum and Observatory" by A. DiSanto of Columbia University. This was a difficult project to judge. There was evidence of program study and some creative thinking on forms, but the whole lacked conviction and the parts lacked a mature handling of relationships.

"Centers of Community Life" by E. R. Richardson of The Rice Institute. The architects found this project of considerable interest and reviewed carefully the first section which contained a detailed historical research into centers of community life. However, the end product, a prototype center, did not carry out the high promise of the introduction.

"Busey First National Bank" by J. K. Paulson, University of Illinois. In this project, it could not be said that the man's reach had exceeded his grasp. He chose a comparatively simple problem, treated it boldly, almost posterlike in solution. The jury expected more.

In conclusion, what did the jury expect? They were certainly not looking for the every-day compromises nor for the current cliches, served timidly or boldly, but for student maturity expressed in a sense of order, an originality of concept and, above all, being hard-working practitioners, they were looking for the "delight" in architectural work which is so often lacking on our building horizons. The 1958 Trophy Award winner achieved all three.



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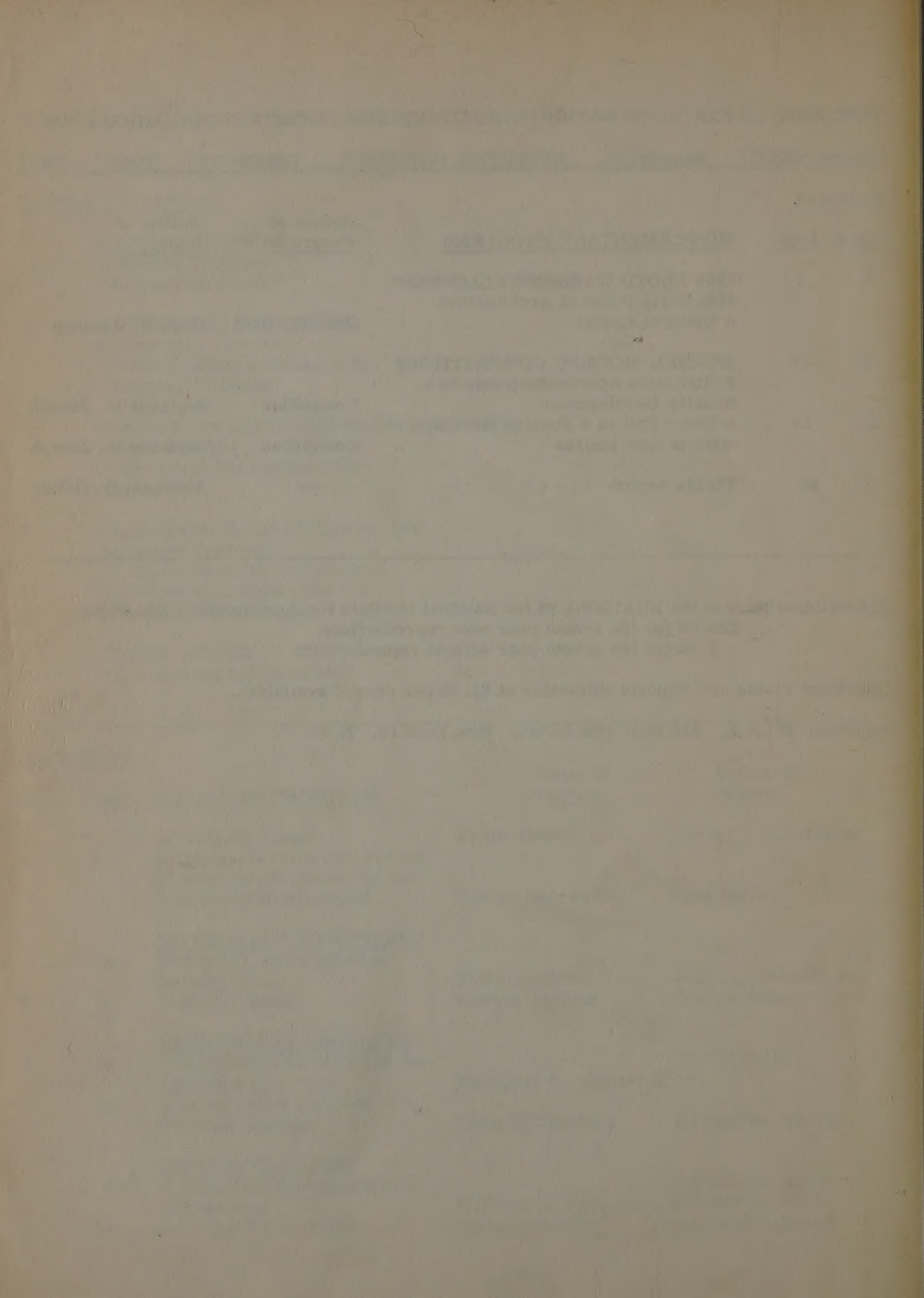
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